

The Worker

National
Edition

Halt War, Letters Tell Eisenhower

— See Page 2 —

Vol. XVII, No. 47 26

November 23, 1952

In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Peace Sentiment Grows in UN; Washington Angered

— See Page 2 —



ETHEL ROSENBERG

World Protests See Rosenbergs as New 'Dreyfus Case'

— See Page 3 —



JULIUS ROSENBERG

Sentence Gurley Flynn to 30 Days

Prosecutor Acts to Cover Up His Links to N.Y. Crime Boss

U.S. ATTORNEY Myles Lane, who was linked by the State Crime Commission last week to notorious gangster Thomas (Three Finger Brown) Luchese, this week got the courageous workingclass leader Elizabeth Gurley Flynn sentenced to 30 days in jail for contempt at the Foley Square trial, as he sought to get off the hot spot by posing as an anti-Communist hero. Lane, who had been conspicuous by his absence during most of the trial of the 13 New York Communists, suddenly reappeared Tuesday after the scandal broke around his name and that of his office in connection with the probe of crime linkups of government officials and judges. It became obvious almost from his entrance in the courtroom Tuesday that he was there to set the stage for sending Miss Flynn to jail on contempt charges so he could make the headlines as a "hero."

Detailed Story on Page 3



Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

The New Congress

With the 83rd Congress dominated by the men who framed the anti-labor laws, labor faces some of the biggest fights in its history. The issues, the setup, and how the people can be heard.

Job Rights For Negroes

The National Negro Labor Congress is meeting in Cleveland. A sketch of some of the job rights won by its local organizations.

Testimony a Committee Bars

The President's Commission holding hearings on the McCarran-Walters Act refused to hear a statement on the Mexican Americans. Here's a part of the suppressed testimony.

'Their Fines' Lesson...

The New York teachers stood up to the witchhunters and gave them a lesson in courage, nobility of purpose and devotion to principles. The story of the hearings.

A Woman They Want to Deport

The story of Mrs. Katherine Hyndman is the story of the people's struggle for security and democracy for the past 25 years.

IN THE MAGAZINE

A REPORT TO OUR READERS:

'It Keeps Up Our Hopes and Confidence'

BY THE TIME you read this, we should have reached the half-way mark in our campaign for \$50,000 by Xmas. As of Tuesday evening, we had almost \$22,000 which we must have to finish out the year.

In the course of this campaign we have received hundreds of wonderful notes from our readers, old people giving out of their pension checks, children sending their cash birthday presents, housewives squeezing the money out of clothing and food budgets, workers collecting in the shops and sending parts of their wages or savings.

"To a paper that is honest, sincere and belongs to the workers," reads one note received as we write this, and accompanied by \$12. We are a few workers in Hoboken (N.J.) who have just begun to appreciate The Worker and who have for the first time donated to The Worker as a group. We feel such a paper must not be lost. For we who work in a hazardous and vicious industry where we do not yet understand how our fellow-workers, who are treated so in-

humanely, can reach a life of dignity, better health and decent conditions through a democratic union, find The Worker a ray of sunshine. It keeps up our hopes and confidence in ourselves and fellow-workers, teaching us how to fight.

"We send the \$12 with the hope we can raise more, and can get more readers."

Typical, too, is the letter from an 83-year-old Indianapolis worker, associate of the great working class leader, Eugene Victor Debs, who sends \$50 of his savings, and writes: "Today, the banner of the great struggle for a better world is held aloft by your wonderful, truthful and courageous paper. Please accept \$50 of my savings in appreciation of your work, and I pledge you \$10 a month as long as I can continue working."

Among contributors last week were several of the great veterans of the working class movement of the past half century, and some of the heroic figures of the present struggle against war-bent monopoly.

Israel Amter and his wife, Sadie Van Veen, two of America's lead-

Received as of Wednesday morning... \$22,000
Still to go... \$28,000
Send your contribution to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City.

ing Communists since the formation of that Party in 1919, sent \$10 in behalf of themselves and their son and daughter-in-law. Amter, outstanding organizer of the unemployed in the 1930s, and of the working class movement in various parts of the country, is now inactive because of illness.

From Chicago, the grand old veteran of the labor movement, Sam Hammersmark, sent \$100 and a poem which ended with the couplet: "Here is a hundred for The Worker, I never want to be a shirker."

Hammersmark was co-worker with William Z. Foster, Tom Mooney and other trade union leaders who built the unions in the early part of the century.

From Coopersburg, Pa., we received \$20 from Fred Biedenkapp, veteran trade union organizer who is now retired through illness, and

Andy Omholt, veteran of many great farm struggles. Omholt was the husband of the late Ella Reeve Bloor.

The six workingclass leaders of Detroit who face persecution under the thought-control Smith Act sent us \$25 collected among themselves, and another \$25 collected from others. They are Saul Wellman, Thomas Dennis, Helen Winter, Philip Schatz, Nat Ganley and The Worker correspondent William Allan. And from Baltimore, another Smith Act victim, Regina Frankfield, sends a contribution.

A group of workers in the conservative Jewish Morning Journal sent us \$24 "as the first installment," contributed because of their belief in press freedom; while from the steel region of Youngstown and Warren, Ohio, there came \$65 in honor of our editor, John Gates, now in Atlanta fed-

eral penitentiary for his championship of peace and the rights of the workingclass. Gates organized steelworkers and unemployed in the Youngstown-Warren area.

A group of garment workers, who have been steadily collecting in the shops, came through with \$60 to bring their total to \$162; while a group of Negro and white taxi drivers in the Bronx, who had earlier contributed \$100, came through with 10 more.

The Freedom of the Press Committee of Philadelphia sent \$500; there was \$50 from a rural Connecticut group; \$70 from the Massachusetts Freedom of the Press Committee; \$102 from the Washington Heights-Inwood Committee in New York; \$110 from a group of social workers in Brooklyn; \$100 from a Communist Party section in Brooklyn's 11th A.D., and more, many more, gifts from groups and individuals throughout the country.

The response has been very fine. But as yet only a small portion of our readers have given, some of them many times over. We still have a long way to go, and need the support of every reader.

Peace Sentiment Grows in UN; Washington Angered

By JOHN PITTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. THE QUESTION OF PEACE or more war in Korea neared a climax this week as the issue took the center of the stage at the United Nations.

The world-wide demand for peace was seen in the efforts of the Asian countries to bring about some form of cease-fire. Meanwhile, even the State Department's allies, the British and French delegations, were alarmed at the attempts of the U. S. delegation to ride roughshod over every move toward peace.

Pakistan on Friday urged a cease-fire now, and continued negotiations after the end of the fighting on remaining questions. But a U. S. representative said this would amount to leaving United States prisoners of war in the hands of the Koreans and Chinese. It was a rejection of a new bid to end the war, coupled with an indication that the U. S. is insisting on the repatriation of ALL

U. S. war prisoners, while denying the Chinese and Koreans the right to do the same.

INDIA also proposed a settlement of the war prisoner question on the basis of international law and practice and the 1949 Geneva Convention. A U. S. spokesman categorically rejected the Indian proposal, even though one of its provisions affirmed the so-called "principle" championed by Washington. The Indian proposal declared there must be no use of force either to prevent prisoners going home or to send them home. Washington's flat rejection of this concession to "non-forcible repatriation" seemed to give new basis for the growing fear that Wall Street was determined to spread the war, against which the conservative Washington Post editorially cautioned Eisenhower this week, and bags of mail to the President-elect protested.

The clear implication was that Washington does not want to end

the war on any account, and that no matter how reasonable the Soviet proposal for strict adherence to international law and the 1944 Geneva Convention, the real rulers of our country are determined the war must go on.

Only a new and powerful movement of the people for a cease-fire now will change this situation, will demonstrate to Eisenhower that the Nov. 4 mandate for peace must be fulfilled.

THE BLOC of colonial powers this week remained on the defensive as colonialist policies were assailed in practically every committee of the seventh General Assembly. Pakistan's Professor Ahmed Shah Bokhari, while denouncing racism in the Union of South Africa, described the situation. He said the ramifications of colonialism were felt in all the committees. In the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) there was a struggle over the self-

(Continued on Page 6)



MARK SOVIET HOLIDAY—Workers are seen in Moscow's Red Square as the entire Soviet peoples celebrated the 35th anniversary of the birth of the Soviet Union on Nov. 7th.

West German Parliament Defeats Rearmament Move

THE WAR - PROFITEERS' PLAN to remilitarize West Germany as the keystone of a remilitarized Western Europe this week struck a snag when the Adenauer Government's move for quick ratification of the Bonn war pacts was defeated in the Bundestag 179 to 166.

Opposing the immediate second and third reading of the pacts, which would then place them before the body for ratification, was a coalition of Social Democrats, Communists and rightwing splinter parties. Behind this Bundestag majority, however, was the mass coalition of trade unionists, religious and anti-war forces which have been conducting mass campaigns for a united, democratic and peaceful Germany.

IN GREECE, a so-called centrist government was supplanted in rigged elections by an openly fascist regime headed by the notorious militarist Field Marshal Alexander Papagos. The fascist regime came in with Washington's blessing and Wall Street's financial and diplomatic assistance. Papagos is expected to intensify the already fascist-like repression of the people, and to strengthen the war plans

of the Belgrade-Athens-Ankara aggressive bloc.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM moved in the Western Hemisphere to consolidate its Caribbean colonies vis-a-vis Wall Street this week, announcing a plan for federation of the British West Indies, including Trinidad and Jamaica. Federation has been a long-time demand of the peoples in these countries, but an all embracing federation which will cut across imperialist boundaries. Moreover, a genuine federation of these territories can only be effected by the free and voluntary action of the peoples enjoying independence. The British move, while motivated by the London City moneybags' striving for maximum profits, can be expected to give new impetus to the people's demand for self-determination.

Thousands of Letters Ask Eisenhower to Halt War

THOUSANDS OF LETTERS are pouring into President-elect Eisenhower's headquarters at the Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga., demanding that he end the Korea war, it was reported by Albert Clark, staff correspondent of the Wall Street Journal. "The messages," wrote Clark, "on every kind of paper from expensive business letterheads to penciled notes scrawled on rough tablet sheets—make very clear that what's most expected of Ike is ending the Korea war."

Clark, in the Journal, quotes from a letter to Eisenhower by a Chicago mother asking that he halt the fighting: "If you do this, we will all believe you are the great man we hope you to be." The mother added ominously: "If you don't, how disappointed and betrayed we will feel."

According to Clark, some of the letter writers are concerned about taxes and government spending. "But the Korean war by all odds tops the list of specific problems the voters want Ike to tackle," writes Clark. He adds:

letter-writers seem to feel he can work magic on the stalemated fighting."

Clark quotes a group of Beulah, Colo., women writing that they hope "you'll stop the fighting in Korea right away."

A woman from a small town in

Oklahoma wrote about her soldier son ill in a hospital in Japan. "Mr. Eisenhower," she pleaded, "please do all in your power to get him back in the States immediately."

And a Tennessee mother asks Eisenhower to try to find her son missing in action in Korea.

Polls Again Against Korea War

THE MAJORITY of the American people want the U. S. to get out of Korea. This is the conclusion of the Gallup and Roper polls this week.

In his syndicated newspaper column George Gallup said: "The Korean war probably contributed more to the Democratic defeat than any other factor."

column acknowledged that the American people have given Eisenhower "a mandate to end the war in Korea quickly."

To the Gallup question: "Do you think the U. S. made a mistake in going into the war in Korea, or not?" 43 percent answered, "Yes, a mistake." 20 percent had "no opinion." 37 percent said it was "not a mistake."

Children's Hoof!

Another People's Artists Children's Movement, with all song group singing, guitar, dancing, refreshments, surprise. Ages 5-12, all the the Adults must be accompanied by children.

Sat., Nov. 29, 3 P.M. Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 42nd St.

State to Ask Death Of Negro UE Leader

By GUNNAR LEANDER.

CHICAGO.—Will Harold Ward die in the electric chair? The answer to that question will begin to take clear shape on Monday, Nov. 24 when the case of the young Negro leader of the recent Harvester strike goes to trial. Hanging over his head is an indictment for first degree murder, placed there by a grand jury which responded to the demands of the International Harvester Company.

This company is out to punish unionists for their militancy. Harvester requires the supreme penalty for a Negro leader who typified the outstanding heroism of the Negro workers in the recent 12-week strike.

CHICAGO'S corruption-ridden law enforcement machinery has responded with a trumped-up indictment, with a flimsy legal case based on the word of a single shady witness. And in the background is the record of countless frameups in the courts here, particularly of Negro workers.

From his prison cell in the County Building, Harold Ward can see the Harvester plant down on 26th St., two blocks away.

There he worked as a core-maker in the foundry for eight years. There he won a reputation as a fighter for the needs of all workers, as a symbol of the unity of Negro and white. There he was elected by the Negro and white workers as financial secretary of the McCormick Local, a leader beloved by the workers, hated and feared by the company.

WHEN a Harvester worker named William M. Foster died on a South Side street the company saw its chance to "get" Ward.

Defense attorney William Scott Stewart explained at a bail hearing in court the strange events that followed Ward's death.

1. Foster, who knew Ward by sight, failed to mention him as his assailant during the hours when Foster was dying in the hospital.

2. Ward was on the picket line daily after Foster's death "and nobody made a move to arrest him."

3. The arrest came only after police "found" a mysterious witness who was willing to put the finger on Ward.

THIS witness has been kept under wraps by the police. In violation of legal procedure, State's Attorney John S. Boyle refused to allow the defense to interview the witness.

As attorney Scott pointed out, "Ward is entitled to know who it is that is going to accuse him."

"It is not going to be a fair trial."



HAROLD WARD

with all the prejudices that surround this case, if we are not even going to know who the witness is and what is his background, or to be able to investigate his credibility or what his prejudices may be.

STATE'S Attorney Boyle, already repudiated by the voters here for his gangland connections and his violent bias against Negroes, has prepared the case to send Ward to his death.

There is, in fact, nothing to prevent Ward's death—nothing, that is, but the weight of mass pressure and indignation. The Ward case has already become a nationwide concern, particularly in the ranks of labor and the Negro people.

Thousands of works in the Chicago area have already responded to the cry that "Ward must be saved!"

IT IS evident among many here that the Ward case has become a key rallying point, linking some of the most burning issues of our day—future of labor struggles in America; the battle against Jim Crow; the unity of Negro and white; the right to advocate peace, of which Ward was an outstanding champion.

All these questions are merged in the Ward case. They are at stake, along with Ward's life, in the trial that opens here on Monday.

FEPC Victory in River Rouge Result of Negro-White Unity

RIVER ROUGE.—This is the first town in Michigan to have a Fair Employment Practices Ordinance. It is the first town in the country to vote for such an ordinance by referendum.

The vote—4,175 to 3,180—came from both sides of the tracks which divide Negro and white neighborhoods. Approximately 1,200 "white" votes were decisive in achieving this victory.

John Wourman, chairman of the Down-River Citizens Committee, pointed out that the vote answers Walter Reuther and all the social-democrats who claimed that if

FEPC were put on the ballot, voters would defeat it and set back the cause of FEPC for 20 years. This was the argument used to defeat the Detroit Negro Labor Council's effort to get a FEPC referendum in Detroit.

The Citizens Committee and the River Rouge Committee for Fair Employment, headed by Rev. A. L. Preston, obtained 1,100 signatures to place the issue on the ballot. Loyal men and women, Negro and white, then canvassed tirelessly from house to house on both sides of the tracks to make sure that it would pass.

Articles attacking the FEPC or

distance which appeared in the Detroit News were not hard to answer. The News rebaited the committee but presented only silly arguments against the ordinance itself. When the News contended that women would be forced to be ditch-diggers or firemen, the committee simply said OK, let them if they want to and have the qualifications.

The ordinance would prohibit employers from discriminating against workers on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin or sex. Violators could be fined \$200 and sentenced to 60 days in jail.

HIT PRIORITY OF ARMAMENTS OVER NEEDS OF U.S. CHILDREN

CHICAGO.—Government action through increased appropriations for child welfare must take top priority in the coming sessions of Congress, state and local legislatures to rescue our youth from the threat of physical, social and educational blight.

This was the unanimous finding of 123 educators, parents, social workers, church and labor representatives who conferred in the "Chicago Conference to Protect Our Children" held at Roosevelt College last Saturday.

"In an economy where billions are available for armaments, we must insist that money is also available for child welfare; we cannot permit the sacrifice of our children's needs in the name of defense," declared a resolution adopted by the meeting.

FAILURE of current services in housing, health and education to meet the needs of Chicago's greatly expanded child population was outlined for the parley by experts who stressed the responsibility of government in solving this problem.

Dr. Edward K. Stulken, principal of Montefiore School in Chicago, urged action by community, school and government to protect children's rights to a democratic education and democratic living. The educator, who is also a board member of the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers, told the gathering: "Federal aid is an important factor in assuring these

opportunities to all children." Youth's health and housing problems were discussed by Dr. George L. Perkins of the Institute for Juvenile Research and Mr. William Hill of the Public Housing Administration.

HIGHLIGHTING the status of Chicago children were these significant facts, presented to the conference from data compiled by the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth in Illinois, the Chicago Housing Authority, and the Chicago Board of Education:

One half of Chicago's children come from families with income inadequate to provide minimum food, clothing and shelter needs; nearly 118,000 children live in slum quarters; only one nurse is available for every 2,150 children in public school; among Negro children the mortality rate is three times greater than for white children, with death from tuberculosis twelve times greater; double shift schools are increasing, with the building fund voted by a recent referendum inadequate to provide necessary additional seats.

A STATEMENT adopted by the conference declared:

"We consider peace the basic prerequisite for the fulfillment of children's needs. We urge immediate steps by our government to conclude the Korea war and action to assure a lasting peace in which children may enjoy the rights due them."

Mrs. Hyndman, Imprisoned Gary Leader, Denied Freedom on Bail

CHICAGO.—A court decision denying freedom to Mrs. Katherine Hyndman will be appealed, it was announced here this week by the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

The well-known Gary civil leader remained imprisoned after habeas corpus proceedings for admission to bail under the Constitution was denied Nov. 19 by Federal Judge Luther M. Swygert.

Mrs. Hyndman, a non-citizen, has been held without bail for six weeks, since her arrest Oct. 7, on orders of the U. S. Attorney General in Lake County Jail at Crown Point, Ind.

Several days before the decision was announced, the CIO United Steelworkers Local 1011 urged Judge Swygert in a telegram to uphold the right to bail and grant Mrs. Hyndman's release. Ralph Hyndman, her husband, is a veteran rank-and-file in the 6,000 member local.

The judge, sitting in Hammond, Ind., based his decision on a U. S. Supreme Court ruling of March 10, 1952 in the Carlson case which declared that under the McCarran Law bail maybe denied during deportation proceedings at the discretion of the Attorney General.

The Midwest Committee announced that preparation to appeal the decision immediately is being made by Mrs. Hyndman's attorney, Miss Pearl M. Hart.

One of the major arguments which government attorneys had presented before the court in attempts to justify the Justice Department's denial of bail to Mrs. Hyndman, was the fact she had participated in distributing leaflets early in 1950 calling for an end to the Korea war.

Warning that denial of bail to Mrs. Hyndman and eight other non-citizens, now being held on Ellis Island—also denied bail, cannot help but pave the way for destruction of the constitutional rights of all Americans, the Midwest Committee called upon democratic-minded Americans throughout the country to demand Mrs. Hyndman's release on bail of Attorney General James P. McGrath in Washington, D. C.

TO SUE ON JIMCROW

WASHINGTON (EP).—A suit against all southern railroads will be filed by the National Association of Colored People under the leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King in accordance with a suit filed in the Supreme Court action.

Penna. CRC to Map Civil Liberties Fight

PHILADELPHIA.—William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, will report to Philadelphians on the state of civil liberties as observed in a recent cross country trip. The meeting will be held in the Philadelphia Room of Reynolds Hall, Nov. 24, at 8:30 p.m.

Developments in the fight to free Steve Nelson and the other Pittsburgh Smith Act trial victims will be discussed by John L. Holton, director of the Pennsylvania CRC, as well as a program for the defense of Constitutional liberties during 1953.

High Court to Review Michigan Trucks Act On Albertson Appeal

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. Supreme Court agreed last week to review Michigan's anti-labor, though-control Trucks Act. The appeal was made by the Communist Party and its executive secretary, William Albertson, who himself is at present being forced to stand trial under the Smith Act in Pittsburgh, Pa.

The unconstitutional provisions of the Trucks Act are fully exposed in a pamphlet by William Albertson now on sale for 10 cents at the Berenson Bookstore, 2419 Grand River.

Deplore Fear of Teaching Coast Pupils About UN

LOS ANGELES Local 1021, American Federation of Teachers, AFL, said there is a "great deal of unfounded fear" among Los Angeles teachers about even mentioning the United Nations in their classrooms. The union said the fear stemmed from last summer's "hysteria over the retention or dropping of the teaching of UNESCO in the Los Angeles schools."

Regents Board Feinberg Law Hearing Dec. 4

ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 18.—The New York State Board of Regents announced tonight resumption of its hearings to draw up a list of "subversive" organizations under the Feinberg anti-teacher law. The hearings will resume Dec. 4 in the Supreme Court building, New York.

Vote for Strike

CHESTER.—The workers of the huge Westinghouse plant located at Lester, a few miles from here, voted 4 to 1 for a strike if the company did not discontinue its policy of chiseling on the wages and working conditions of the workers. Local 107, UE (Independent), represents the 8,000 salaried and production employees of the plant. The vote empowers the executive board to call a strike if necessary. No strike date was set.

5,000 AFL, CIO Unionists Here Gave Funds to Harvester Strike

CHICAGO.—How thousands of workers in so-called "right-wing" unions came to the aid of the Harvester strikers was shown here this week in a partial listing of financial support.

Among the funds collected here at various shops were the following:

* The UAW-CIO workers in the GM Electromotive plant contributed \$180 in cash and \$40 worth of groceries.

* At Stewart-Warner, the workers, represented by the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, turned in \$30 to the Harvester strike welfare fund.

* The workers at Western Electric, also AFL, contributed \$105.

* At the Crane Co., workers represented by the CIO United Steelworkers turned in \$72.

* At Campbell Soup, members of the independent DPOWA turned over \$200 and asked the strikers to give them a payday for more.

* At one of several collections at the gates of the packinghouses, workers generously contributed \$430.

The strikers also received aid from many community groups, particularly on the South Side where the Washington Park Forum contributed \$21, and collection at "L" stations netted substantial sums.

It was estimated that more than 5,000 workers at the shops listed above contributed funds to aid the Harvester strikers.

Camden Teachers Press Pay Demand

CAMDEN, N. J. Thirty-two of the 63 teachers at Woodrow Wilson High School here failed to report for classes Monday following a closed meeting Friday in which faculty members present their demand for wage increases. The school superintendent said 1,200 students got the day off.



STEVE NELSON, HIS WIFE, MARGARET, AND THEIR CHILDREN.

Pittsburghers Vow Fight For Smith Act Defendants

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH

THREE HUNDRED workers crowded a hall on the edge of Pittsburgh's largest steel mill and cheered Steve Nelson and other "Pittsburgh Five" defendants at a buffet dinner late Sunday.

It was the biggest progressive meeting in the smog-and-terror ridden atmosphere of the steel city since 1948. Many workers who had kept in the background for several years were there.

Steve Nelson himself wasn't present. He was locked up behind four feet of granite. But the crowd kept interrupting again and again with applause when Steve's wife Margaret brought the workers his greetings. And the people gave a heart-warming reception to Steve's co-defendant, William Albertson, when he told of the Pittsburgh Five's fight to prevent a third World War. They also gave a glad welcome to Ben Careathers, Jim Dolsen and Irving Weissman, the other defendants.

THE CROWD had come to greet the guest of honor, the artist, Rockwell Kent, president of the International Workers Order, on his 70th birthday. But the workers had also come to demonstrate against the Department of Justice's deportations' delirium and against the thought control trials that have been cursing Pittsburgh for two years.

"We're tired of being afraid," said a Slovak-American mother, who had come with a group of steelworkers and their wives from the city of McKeesport nearby.

"It's too late to be afraid," added Rockwell Kent in his speech a little later. "We have to fight fascism together."

THE MEETING was chaired by Rev. Burton Logan, the religious editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, the country's largest Negro newspaper.

Rev. Logan, an excellent singer, led the crowd in singing the Star Spangled Banner, when he opened the meeting. Then he called for a united struggle to save the IWO from the reactionaries' attacks, and to protect civil liberties.

"This is no time for weak knees nor quitters," the Negro religious leader said.

A fighting speech by Pat Cuth, the grand old man of the labor movement, who has been battling the Steel Trust since he was president of the big Homestead Steel local 63 years ago, was one of the high points of the meeting.

"I am immensely encouraged tonight," the 85-year-old veteran said. "I see victory ahead. The time is not far off when the workers will rise up and fight."



BEN CAREATHERS



WILLIAM ALBERTSON

an end to these witchhunts."

YOUTH was there also. A young Negro steel worker brought solidarity greetings from a labor youth group to the Pittsburgh Five and Rockwell Kent. And many other young workers were present also.

Youth—very youthful youth—also spiced up the affair with delightful dances in scarlet costumes of East Europe. And some of their parents brought greetings: from Croatian Russian, Slovak and Italian and other sections of the IWO.

An Italian IWO representative brought his greetings in music. He sang people's songs in Russian, Jewish, Spanish and other languages as well as bits of opera in his native language.

THE CROWD grew angry, however, as it heard speakers tell of the brutalities of the American witchhunters.

"The attack is not only against the foreign born workers and the ardently progressive groups," said Allen McNeil, district representative of the United Electrical Workers union. The attack is now being directed against the trade

unions as well."

McNeil referred briefly to the Department of Justice's recent attack on himself. He was arrested recently on false immigration charges for two reasons he said. First as a blow at the union, and second as part of the American Government's pay-off to Franco for military bases.

"They are making a special attack on men who fought in Spain," continued McNeil. "It isn't an accident that two of the members of the Pittsburgh 5 fought in Spain. I'm proud that I fought against Franco. I hated fascism then and I hate it more than ever today." (Steve Nelson and Irving Weissman are Spanish War veterans.)

ALBERTSON, whom everyone calls "Bill," gave Rockwell Kent the defendants' warm thanks for his part in the fight to get bail for Steve Nelson.

"Your letter to District Attorney James Malone made him so angry," said Albertson, "that he released it to the press. And the story inspired many hundreds of other friends of freedom to write similar letters for bail for Steve Nelson."

AT MELLON'S ORDERS

Albertson then dealt with the reasons behind the Pittsburgh frame-ups.

"We were arrested at the orders of the Mellons and the Scalfes and the other rulers of Pittsburgh because they are getting scared. They are getting scared because the people are waking up. They are scared at the people's opposition to war. And they are scared when they think of the time when the working people will decide to get back the wealth they have created."

MARGARET NELSON'S eyes fill as she spoke of her husband. "My Bobby was just saying how Daddy would like to be with you," she said. His heart is with you today. And I can't tell you how much he appreciates every letter you send to him in prison.

(Steve's address is Allegheny County Prison, Ross St., Pa.)

Evelyn Abelson brought greetings from the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress.

Several hundred dollars was donated for the Pittsburgh civil liberties' fight. Rockwell Kent gave a \$15 check, which a Pittsburgh admirer had just given him.

PAID HOLIDAYS

DETROIT (FP).—While some contracts won by the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers give the members 11 paid holidays, more than 65 percent give at least seven such days and a national drive is on to make it eight.

Auto Unionist Backs Fight on Smith Act

DETROIT

WILLIAM R. HOOD, recording secretary of CIO auto union Local 600 at the Ford River Rouge plant and president of the National Negro Labor Council, has pledged support to the campaign to defeat the Smith Act persecutions in Michigan.

Addressing a banquet of the Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council held in honor of its chairman, Joseph Morgan, Hood made a special point of greeting three Smith Act defendant present—William Allan, Nat Canley and Helen Winter. He said their fight, in which he intends to join, is part of labor's fight and that of all minority peoples against the Smith, the McCarran and the Taft-Hartley Acts.

Hood predicted that the Negro Labor Council's second national convention being held in Cleveland this weekend will far exceed the Council's first meeting in Cincinnati last year.

JOSEPH MORGAN, who is also president of the Frame and Cold Heading Unit of Local 600 at Ford's, detailed the Detroit Council's accomplishments of the past year. (A detailed story appears on page 2 of the magazine section of this paper). Campaigns still to be won, he said, are a Fair Employment Practices law in Detroit and the breaking of discriminatory hiring at Sears Roebuck. The meeting also acclaimed Layman Walker, director of organization for the



WILLIAM R. HOOD

Detroit Council and recording secretary of the CIO auto union Local 742 at Briggs-Conner. He described the movement which forced Briggs to rehire Negro women laid off after the war.

The National Negro Labor Council convention is being held at the Municipal Auditorium, in Cleveland, this weekend.

The main report on the work of the councils throughout the nation will be made by Hood and Coleman Young, national executive secretary of the councils.

An estimated 1,000 delegates are expected to attend with many prominent nationally known speakers slated to be there.

Biggest Auto Locals Urge Political Actions

By WILLIAM ALLAN

FLINT, Mich.

TWO OF THE BIGGEST locals of the CIO auto union have come forward with post-election programs and presented them to the union's international executive board for discussion at its next meeting.

The locals are Chevrolet 659 here which speaks for 20,000 union members, and Ford Local 600 in Dearborn which speaks for 67,000 auto workers.

The Chevrolet local reported the recent executive board discussions in the columns of "The Searchlight," the local's paper and in the local president's column by Tony O'Brien.

O'BRIEN WROTE that the choice before labor was to permit itself to be destroyed by the newly-elected Republicans or to fight. He said the Taft-Hartley Act will be extensively used as will the McCarran and Mundt Acts. The McCarran Act, he pointed out, denies a trial of any sort. He proposes a program on the economic and political fronts.

Unfortunately O'Brien leaves out of his column the people's demands—of which the auto workers have been an articulate part—for a cease-fire in Korea.

SPEAKING for the local executive board he proposes that the following terms be inserted in the present contract with General Motors:

• The escalator clause to be included in the base wage rate; a 5-cent escalator float; a 5-cent improvement factor; taxes to be included in figuring the price index; \$200 a month pension premium; removal of the compulsory retirement clause; insurance to be paid at any time the employee has seniority; \$5000 minimum life insurance coverage; all costs of hospitalization and surgical care.

Other contract changes as

annual guaranteed wage; 20 cents an hour wage increase; total pensions for 55 years or 25 years service, whichever comes first, and coverage for widows and orphans; a model fair employment practices clause; vacation pay for veterans; the union to have a voice in production standards; and full time committeemen.

Should the point be raised that the union cannot change the contract, O'Brien says the contract has already been changed 17 times.

It is also reported but not confirmed in Local 659's newspaper that the local is on record for new forms of political action and a new party, separate from the Republicans and Democrat.

IN DEARBORN, headquarters of the UAW's largest local, Ford 600, the 200-delegate General Council on Sunday, Nov. 9, went on record and sent as its opinion to the National CIO convention and the UAW International Executive Board the proposal for a Farmer Labor Party, separate from the GOP and Democrats and that the PAC should initiate the movement.

Members of the General Council took sharp issue with the policies of the International top officials in telling the workers what political channels they should go along. This was several days after Walter Reuther had issued his much criticized appeal for the auto workers to "get behind Eisenhower."



MOTHER PROPOSES LETTERS FOR PEACE

DETROIT.—A barrage of letters demanding an immediate end to the war in Korea was proposed in a letter to the Free Press from the mother of a newly drafted boy.

The letter, signed "Not Smiling," came shortly after the pro-

'Free Press' Carries Appeal for Swift Action On Cease-Fire and Peace Talks by Civilians

posals by other parents of young men fighting, killed, wounded or imprisoned in Korea — the members of the Save-Our-Sons Committee—that mothers and fathers

should write President-elect Eisenhower to insist that he come out for an immediate cease-fire. The SOS proposal included the idea of a chain letter—copies of the letter to Eisenhower to be passed on to the relatives and neighbors of other boys.

"Not Smiling" wrote in part: "Just an hour ago we said 'good-bye' to our only son, a fine, stalwart, wholesome young man. We lost him to the God of War.

"He is one of the inductees who will be sent off to some camp before the day is over to be indoctrinated with hate and killing.

"For two years we have dreaded this hour and for at least the next two years we shall be heavy-hearted, maybe broken-hearted. But we never had it so good."

"May I tell those idle shouters, 'we've never had it so bad,' and there are millions of right-thinking American parents who voice the same thing?"

"Are we afraid to make an hon-

est try for peace lest we be called 'subversive' or 'Communist sympathizers' by those who insist it is the only way to block Russia and who cynically admit that such a war is necessary to maintain our economy?"

"How does a country convince the world that it wants peace? By talking peace and preparing for war? We are liars and hypocrites and all the world knows it! May God help us to get our values and allegiances straight and turn our feet to paths that lead to future creative happiness for all people.

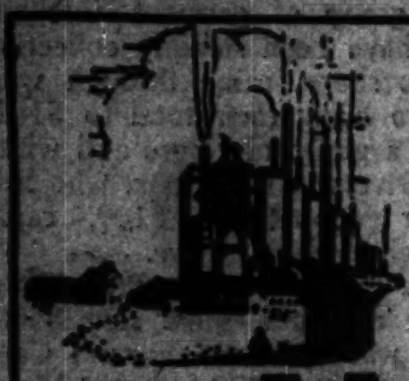
"We must outlaw war and it is up to you and me to let our leaders know how we feel and demand 'peace talks,' that are engaged in by authorized civilians who are trained in the art of creative negotiations and who are skilled in achieving some sort of rational, working agreement, and insist that there be an immediate 'cease-fire' in that already too-tortured land. "We are American citizens.

Let's raise our voices and exercise our good writing arm. The conscience of mankind must be heard. We have been silent and complacent too long. Let's write, and strong letters, to everyone from the President down, including General Henshey who insists the Army 'builds men.' . . .

"There's not much incentive for an American boy to go straight. The best he can hope for is a little white cross in a foreign country and a posthumous award to a broken-hearted mother and father who have to foot the military bill, too.

"If everyone who reads your editorial page would write a letter registering his disgust and requesting that the Korean war be ended at once and signifying his lack of cooperation in any future wars, we could see a miracle happen.

"Let's act now, unless, of course, you've never had it so good. Let's dedicate our lives to peace before our casualty lists grow longer and this colossal social sin eats our Nation's heart out."



Michigan
edition

The Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 47 26 November 23, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section I 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

WIN GM STRIKE DEMANDS, ATTACKS ON UNION FAIL

By WILLIAM ALLAN

PLYMOUTH, Mich. — General Motors has been forced to carry through some 300 safety improvements at its Transmission plant here.

The company was forced to act after the workers had walked in protest against the striking of a UAW member by a foreman and

for hundreds of unsettled grievances.

Prior to the victory, a worker's hand was mutilated because of the company's speedup program. The slit saw he operated has been

speeded from 3,800 to 4,500 operations a day.

Two weeks ago workers went on a sitdown strike in the GM Transmission plant in Detroit when their union committeeman was sent

home. He was a young, militant committeeman, recently elected, and the company sought to intimidate him. His department walked off the job into "Grand Circus Park" a sort of big lunch room where

workers eat and talk during their lunch time.

In this Detroit plant there have been 737 grievances since Jan. 1, 1952. Some 538 were settled between the first and second stages. One hundred were on paragraph 5-6 of the UAW-GM contract which deals with discrimination against unionists whom the company penalizes for battling for workers. Committeemen are the most frequently penalized under this section. Since the sitdown the company is settling more grievances.

While workers are getting their hands cut off by speed up machines like in GM's Transmission plant the corporation is getting on the front pages by a new publicity gag.

This gag is to obtain "better roads" and GM is sponsoring an essay contest. Whoever writes what GM considers the best essay on how to get better roads will probably get a few dollars from General Motors while the company get oodles of publicity.

Meanwhile grievances are ignored or lost in the the 5-year no-strike, wage-freeze, company security contract.

So GM wants people to write essays about safety on the roads while in its Plymouth Transmission plant it took a strike of the workers to get the four billion dollar corporation to put in elementary safety measures.

GM won't ask anyone to write essays about how to prevent workers from getting their hands cut off by speedup. It takes shop action to get results and the GM Transmission workers showed in true UAW style how it was done.

Threaten Jobs of 400 Ford Rail Workers, 20-Yr. Men May Get Pay Cut to \$1.50

DEARBORN.—The Ford Motor Co. is spending \$2,000,000 on a television program while getting ready to shift railroad workers in its Rouge to jobs where their wages will be cut 40 to 50 cents an hour.

Railroad workers, who have manned the rolling stock in the Rouge for the last 20 years, are among the oldest workers in the plant. Ford plans to use an outside railroad to do all the shunting in and out of freight cars and wipe out the jobs of 400 old time workers.

This, if it goes through, means that these old workers would be sent to the labor pool, shipped out to production jobs and if they

couldn't keep up they would be laid off.

Wages average \$1.90 an hour on the railroad, but if they were removed from the railroad and shipped into the labor pool the men could be put on jobs of \$1.50 an hour.

If these old timers get shunted off their jobs onto production work and can't make production and get finally shunted out to Miller Road, they also lose their pensions and the equity of 8½ cents

an hour they have been paying into the pension fund since 1950. The company gets that money.

Local 600 officers have pledged that they will not stand by and allow this plan. Possibility is that if railroad workers get layoff slips a picket line will be marching on Miller Road and no Ford worker will cross it.

Latest report is that the railroad workers with their 20 and 25 years seniority will be offered jobs as janitors at 40 cents an hour less, a \$16 week wage cut.

5,000 at Chrysler Strike In Defense of Women Workers!

DETROIT.—Chrysler Corporation, seeking more production on the 1953 model, is now sending its foremen in the Highland Park plant into the women's toilets to get the women back to work.

Last week some 5,000 Chrysler workers went on strike when the company disciplined 49 workers who had protested against this action. Foremen driving for speedup, want to cut the women's relief time from 15 minutes to a few minutes.

When women workers refused to be a part of the speedup drive and insisted that they were going

to take their full relief time the company foremen were sent into the women's toilets by the plant manager to get the women out.

A protest demonstration followed and the company gave 49 workers the day off as punishment. The next morning a picket line was in front of the plant and no workers would go through. Thursday, Nov. 13, the walkout ended. The company also tried to run a man who refused to join the union into one of the departments. That also failed, the workers letting the company know they were standing for no nonsense.



HOWARD FAST will speak Sunday, Dec. 7 at the Labor Press Bazaar, 2705 Joy Road, at 5 p.m. He will also autograph his books.

Stop Jimcrow in Plymouth Dept. As Chrysler Still Discriminates

DETROIT.—Another lily-white department is a thing of the past. At the inspection department at Chrysler Plymouth, Negro workers came to work for the first time since the plant was built.

Credit for breaking down the lily-white setup was given to Woody Rustin, member of the UAW shop committee. Rustin is the first Negro ever to be elected to that shop

committee. Meanwhile at Desoto and Dodge-Chrysler plants the company still refuses to hire Negro women. At Desoto, hundreds of white women are being hired but no Negro women. At Dodge the employment office tells Negro women to mail back their application cards for jobs, something it does not do with white women applicants.

Everybody out for the

LABOR
BAZAAR

WHAT CAN YOU GIVE?

We need everything and anything usable. Your used clothing, books, toys, baby things, household goods, etc.

Art work, woodwork, ceramics, metal crafts, needlework, leather craft, jewelry, etc.

Bring your contributions to The Worker office, 2419 Grand River or phone WO 4-1945 for pick-up.

JEWISH CULTURAL CENTER

2705 Joy Road

SATURDAY, SUNDAY

DECEMBER 6-7

BAT. NITE DANCE

(Live Band)

SUN., 2 P.M. KIDS PARTY

SUN. NITE CONCERT

A REPORT TO OUR READERS:

'It Keeps Up Our Hopes and Confidence'

BY THE TIME you read this, we should have reached the half-way mark in our campaign for \$50,000 by Xmas. As of Tuesday evening, we had almost \$22,000 which we must have to finish out the year.

In the course of this campaign we have received hundreds of wonderful notes from our readers, old people giving out of their pension checks, children sending their cash birthday presents, housewives squeezing the money out of clothing and food budgets, workers collecting in the shops and sending parts of their wages or savings.

"To a paper that is honest, sincere and belongs to the workers," reads one note received as we write this, and accompanied by \$12. We are a few workers in Hoboken (N.J.) who have just begun to appreciate The Worker and who have for the first time donated to The Worker as a group. We feel such a paper must not be lost. For we who work in a hazardous and vicious industry where we do not yet understand how our fellow-workers, who are treated so in-

humanely, can reach a life of dignity, better health and decent conditions through a democratic union, find The Worker a ray of sunshine. It keeps up our hopes and confidence in ourselves and fellow-workers, teaching us how to fight.

"We send the \$12 with the hope we can raise more, and can get more readers."

Typical, too, is the letter from an 83-year-old Indianapolis worker, associate of the great working class leader, Eugene Victor Debs, who sends \$50 of his savings, and writes: "Today, the banner of the great struggle for a better world is held aloft by your wonderful, truthful and courageous paper. Please accept \$50 of my savings in appreciation of your work, and I pledge you \$10 a month as long as I can continue working."

Among contributors last week were several of the great veterans of the working class movement of the past half century, and some of the heroic figures of the present struggle against war-bent monopoly.

Israel Amter and his wife, Sadie Van Veen, two of America's lead-

Received as of Wednesday morning... \$22,000
Still to go... \$28,000
Send your contribution to: P.O. Box 186, Cooper Station, New York City.

ing Communists since the formation of that Party in 1919, sent \$10 in behalf of themselves and their son and daughter-in-law. Amter, outstanding organizer of the unemployed in the 1930s, and of the working class movement in various parts of the country, is now inactive because of illness.

From Chicago, the grand old veteran of the labor movement, Sam Hammersmark, sent \$100 and a poem which ended with the couplet: "Here is a hundred for The Worker, I never want to be a shirker."

Hammersmark was co-worker with William Z. Foster, Tom Mooney and other trade union leaders who built the unions in the early part of the century.

From Coopersburg, Pa., we received \$20 from Fred Biedenkapp, veteran trade union organizer who is now retired through illness, and

Andy Omholt, veteran of many great farm struggles. Omholt was the husband of the late Ella Reeve Bloor.

The six workingclass leaders of Detroit who face persecution under the thought-control Smith Act sent us \$25 collected among themselves, and another \$25 collected from others. They are Saul Wellman, Thomas Dennis, Helen Winter, Philip Schatz, Nat Ganley and The Worker correspondent William Allen. And from Baltimore, another Smith Act victim, Regina Frankfeld, sends a contribution.

A group of workers in the conservative Jewish Morning Journal sent us \$24 "as the first installment," contributed because of their belief in press freedom; while from the steel region of Youngstown and Warren, Ohio, there came \$65 in honor of our editor, John Gates, now in Atlanta fed-

eral penitentiary for his championship of peace and the rights of the workingclass. Gates organized steelworkers and unemployed in the Youngstown-Warren area.

A group of garment workers, who have been steadily collecting in the shops, came through with \$60 to bring their total to \$162; while a group of Negro and white taxi drivers in the Bronx, who had earlier contributed \$100, came through with 10 more.

The Freedom of the Press Committee of Philadelphia sent \$500; there was \$50 from a rural Connecticut group; \$70 from the Massachusetts Freedom of the Press Committee; \$102 from the Washington Heights-Inwood Committee in New York; \$110 from a group of social workers in Brooklyn; \$100 from a Communist Party section in Brooklyn's 11th A.D., and more, many more, gifts from groups and individuals throughout the country.

The response has been very fine. But as yet only a small portion of our readers have given, some of them many times over. We still have a long way to go, and need the support of every reader.

Peace Sentiment Grows in UN; Washington Angered

By JOHN PITTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. THE QUESTION OF PEACE or more war in Korea neared a climax this week as the issue took the center of the stage at the United Nations.

The world-wide demand for peace was seen in the efforts of the Asian countries to bring about some form of cease-fire. Meanwhile, even the State Department's allies, the British and French delegations, were alarmed at the attempts of the U. S. delegation to ride roughshod over every move toward peace.

Pakistan on Friday urged a cease-fire now, and continued negotiations after the end of the fighting on remaining questions. But a U. S. representative said this would amount to leaving United States prisoners of war in the hands of the Koreans and Chinese. It was a rejection of a new bid to end the war, coupled with an indication that the U. S. is insisting on the repatriation of ALL

U. S. war prisoners, while denying the Chinese and Koreans the right to do the same.

INDIA also proposed a settlement of the war prisoner question on the basis of international law and practice and the 1949 Geneva Convention. A U. S. spokesman categorically rejected the Indian proposal, even though one of its provisions affirmed the so-called "principle" championed by Washington. The Indian proposal declared there must be no use of force either to prevent prisoners going home or to send them home. Washington's flat rejection of this concession to "non-forcible repatriation" seemed to give new basis for the growing fear that Wall Street was determined to spread the war, against which the conservative Washington Post editorially cautioned Eisenhower this week, and bags of mail to the President-elect protested.

The clear implication was that Washington does not want to end

the war on any account, and that no matter how reasonable the Soviet proposal for strict adherence to international law and the 1949 Geneva Convention, the real rulers of our country are determined the war must go on.

Only a new and powerful movement of the people for a cease-fire now will change this situation, will demonstrate to Eisenhower that the Nov. 4 mandate for peace must be fulfilled.

THE BLOC of colonial powers this week remained on the defensive as colonialist policies were assailed in practically every committee of the seventh General Assembly. Pakistan's Professor Ahmed Shah Bokhari, while denouncing racism in the Union of South Africa, described the situation. He said the ramifications of colonialism were felt in all the committees. In the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) there was a struggle over the self-

(Continued on Page 8)

Thousands of Letters Ask Eisenhower to Halt War

THOUSANDS OF LETTERS are pouring into President-elect Eisenhower's headquarters at the Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga., demanding that he end the Korea war, it was reported by Albert Clark, staff correspondent of the Wall Street Journal. "The messages,"

wrote Clark, "on every kind of paper from expensive business letterheads to penciled notes scrawled on rough tablet sheets—make very clear that what's most expected of Ike is ending the Korea war."

Clark, in the Journal, quotes from a letter to Eisenhower by a Chicago mother asking that he halt the fighting: "If you do this, we will all believe you are the great man we hope you to be." The mother added emotionally: "If you don't, how disappointed and betrayed we will feel."

According to Clark, some of the letter writers are concerned about taxes and government spending. "But the Korean war by all odds tops the list of specific problems the voters want like to tackle," writes Clark. He adds:

"What may not prove so good for the President-elect is that the

letter-writers seem to feel he can work magic on the stalemated fighting."

Clark quotes a group of Benlah, Colo., women writing that they hope "you'll stop the fighting in Korea right away."

A woman from a small town in

Oklahoma wrote about her soldier son ill in a hospital in Japan: "Mr. Eisenhower," she pleaded, "please do all in your power to get him back in the States immediately."

And a Tennessee mother asks Eisenhower to try to find her son missing in action in Korea.

Polls Again Against Korea War

THE MAJORITY of the American people want the U. S. to get out of Korea. This is the conclusion of the Gallup and Roper polls this week.

In his syndicated newspaper column George Gallup said: "The Korean war probably contributed more to the Democratic defeat Nov. 4 than any other issue."

Eliott Roper in his newspaper

column acknowledged that the American people have given Eisenhower "a mandate to end the war in Korea quickly."

To the Gallup question "Do you think the U. S. made a mistake in going into the war in Korea, or not?" 63 percent answered, "Yes, a mistake"; 20 percent had "no opinion"; 37 percent said it was "not a mistake."



MARK SOVIET HOLIDAY—Workers are seen in Moscow's Red Square as the entire Soviet peoples celebrated the 35th anniversary of the birth of the Soviet Union on Nov. 7th.

West German Parliament Defeats Rearmament Move

THE WAR - PROFITEERS' PLAN to remilitarize West Germany as the keystone of a remilitarized Western Europe this week struck a snag when the Adenauer Government's move for quick ratification of the Bonn war pact was defeated in the Bundestag 179 to 166.

Opposing the immediate second and third reading of the pact, which would then place them before the body for ratification, was a coalition of Social Democrats, Communists and rightwing splinter parties. Behind this Bundestag majority, however, was the mass coalition of trade unionists, religious and anti-war forces which have been conducting mass campaigns for a united, democratic and peaceful Germany.

IN GREECE, a so-called centrist government was supplanted in rigged elections by an openly fascist regime headed by the notorious militarist Field Marshal Alexander Papagos. The fascist regime came in with Washington's blessing and Wall Street's financial and diplomatic assistance. Papagos is expected to intensify the already fascist-like repression of the people, and to strengthen the war plans

of the Belgrade-Athens-Ankara aggressive bloc.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM moved in the Western Hemisphere to consolidate its Caribbean colonies vis-a-vis Wall Street this week, announcing a plan for federation of the British West Indies, including Trinidad and Jamaica. Federation has been a long-time demand of the peoples in these countries, but an all embracing federation which will cut across imperialist boundaries. Moreover, a genuine federation of these territories can only be effected by the free and voluntary action of the peoples enjoying independence. The British move, while motivated by the London City moneybags' striving for maximum profits, can be expected to give new impetus to the people's demand for self-determination.

Children's Meet!

Another People's Artists Children's Bookman, with folk songs, games, rhymes, stories, drawings, etc. (12 pages, 4-12, all 12 in). Adults must be accompanied by children.

Sat., Nov. 29 — 2 P.M. Yugoslav Hall, 405 W 41 St.

State to Ask Death Of Negro UE Leader

By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO.—Will Harold Ward die in the electric chair? The answer to that question will begin to take clear shape on Monday, Nov. 24 when the case of the young Negro leader of the recent Harvester strike goes to trial. Hanging over his head is an indictment for first degree murder, placed there by a grand jury which responded to the demands of the International Harvester Company.

This company is out to punish unionists for their militancy. Harvester requires the supreme penalty for a Negro leader who typified the outstanding heroism of the Negro workers in the recent 12-week strike.

CHICAGO'S corruption-ridden law enforcement machinery has responded with a trumped-up indictment, with a flimsy legal case based on the word of a single shady witness. And in the background is the record of countless frameups in the courts here, particularly of Negro workers.

From his prison cell in the County Building, Harold Ward can see the Harvester plant down on 26th St., two blocks away.

There he worked as a core-maker in the foundry for eight years. There he won a reputation as a fighter for the needs of all workers, as a symbol of the unity of Negro and white. There he was elected by the Negro and white workers as financial secretary of the McCormick Local, a leader beloved by the workers, hated and feared by the company.

WHEN a Harvester worker named William M. Foster died on a South Side street the company saw its chance to "get" Ward.

Defense attorney William Scott Stewart explained at a bail hearing in court the strange events that followed Ward's death.

1. Foster, who knew Ward by sight, failed to mention him as his assailant during the hours when Foster was dying in the hospital.

2. Ward was on the picket line daily after Foster's death "and nobody made a move to arrest him."

3. The arrest came only after police "found" a mysterious witness who was willing to put the finger on Ward.

THIS witness has been kept under wraps by the police. In violation of legal procedure, State's Attorney John S. Boyle refused to allow the defense to interview the witness.

As attorney Scott pointed out, "Ward is entitled to know who it is that is going to accuse him."

"It is not going to be a fair trial."

5,000 AFL, CIO Unionists Here Gave Funds to Harvester Strike

CHICAGO.—How thousands of workers in so-called "right-wing" unions came to the aid of the Harvester strikers was shown here this week in a partial listing of financial support.

Among the funds collected here at various shops were the following:

• The UAW-CIO workers in the GM Electromotive plant contributed \$160 in cash and \$40 worth of groceries.

• At Stewart-Warner, the workers, represented by the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, turned in \$36 to the Harvester strike welfare fund.

• The workers at Western Electric, also AFL, contributed \$108.

• At the Crane Co., workers represented by the CIO United Steelworkers turned in \$72.

• At Campbell Soup, members of the independent DPOWA turned over \$230 and asked the strikers to come back on payday for more.



HAROLD WARD

with all the prejudices that surround this case, if we are not even going to know who the witness is and what is his background, or to be able to investigate his credibility or what his prejudices may be."

STATE'S Attorney Boyle, already repudiated by the voters here for his gangland connections and his violent bias against Negroes, has prepared the case to send Ward to his death.

There is, in fact, nothing to prevent Ward's death—nothing, that is, but the weight of mass pressure and indignation. The Ward case has already become a nationwide concern, particularly in the ranks of labor and the Negro people.

Thousands of works in the Chicago area have already responded to the cry that "Ward must be saved!"

IT IS evident among many here that the Ward case has become a key rallying point, linking some of the most burning issues of our day—future of labor struggles in America; the battle against Jim Crow; the unity of Negro and white; the right to advocate peace, of which Ward was an outstanding champion.

All these questions are merged in the Ward case. They are at stake, along with Ward's life, in the trial that opens here on Monday.

At one of several collections at the gates of the packinghouses, workers generously contributed \$430. The strikers also received aid from many community groups, particularly on the South Side where the Washington Park Forum contributed \$21 and collection at "L" stations netted substantial sums.

It was estimated that more than 5,000 workers at the shops listed above contributed funds to aid the Harvester strikers.

Camden Teachers Press Pay Demand

CAMDEN, N. J.

Thirty-two of the 63 teachers at Woodrow Wilson High School here failed to report for classes Monday following a closed meeting Friday in which faculty members present their demand for wage increases. The school's more than 1,200 students got the day off.

FEPC Victory in River Rouge Result of Negro-White Unity

RIVER ROUGE.—This is the first town in Michigan to have a Fair Employment Practices Ordinance. It is the first town in the country to vote for such an ordinance by referendum.

The vote—4,175 to 3,180—came from both sides of the tracks which divide Negro and white neighborhoods. Approximately 1,200 "white" votes were decisive in achieving this victory.

John Wouman, chairman of the Down-River Citizens Committee, pointed out that the vote answers Walter Reuther and all the social democrats who claimed that if

FEPC were put on the ballot, voters would defeat it and set back the cause of FEPC for 20 years. This was the argument used to defeat the Detroit Negro Labor Council's effort to get a FEPC referendum in Detroit.

The Citizens Committee and the River Rouge Committee for Fair Employment, headed by Rev. A. L. Preston, obtained 1,100 signatures to place the issue on the ballot. Loyal men and women, Negro and white, then canvassed tirelessly from house to house on both sides of the tracks to make sure that it would pass.

Articles attacking the FEPC or

discrimination which appeared in the Detroit News were not hard to answer. The News rebuffed the committee but presented only silly arguments against the ordinance itself. When the News contended that women would be forced to be ditch-diggers or firemen, the committee simply said OK, let them if they want to and have the qualifications.

The ordinance would prohibit employers from discriminating against workers on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin or sex. Violators could be fined \$200 and sentenced to 60 days in jail.

HIT PRIORITY OF ARMAMENTS OVER NEEDS OF U.S. CHILDREN

CHICAGO.—Government action through increased appropriations for child welfare must take top priority in the coming sessions of Congress, state and local legislatures to rescue our youth from the threat of physical, social and educational blight.

This was the unanimous finding of 123 educators, parents, social workers, church and labor representatives who conferred in the "Chicago Conference to Protect Our Children" held at Roosevelt College last Saturday.

"In an economy where billions are available for armaments, we must insist that money is also available for child welfare; we cannot permit the sacrifice of our children's needs in the name of defense," declared a resolution adopted by the meeting.

FAILURE of current services in housing, health and education to meet the needs of Chicago's greatly expanded child population was outlined for the parley by experts who stressed the responsibility of government in solving this problem.

Dr. Edward K. Stulken, principal of Montefiore School in Chicago, urged action by community, school and government to protect children's rights to a democratic education and democratic living. The educator, who is also a board member of the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers, told the gathering: "Federal aid is an important factor in assuring these

opportunities to all children." Youth's health and housing problems were discussed by Dr. George L. Perkins of the Institute for Juvenile Research and Mr. William Hill of the Public Housing Administration.

HIGHLIGHTING the status of Chicago children were these significant facts, presented to the conference from data compiled by the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth in Illinois, the Chicago Housing Authority, and the Chicago Board of Education:

One half of Chicago's children come from families with income inadequate to provide minimum food, clothing and shelter needs; nearly 113,000 children live in slum quarters; only one nurse is available for every 2,150 children in public school; among Negro children the mortality rate is three times greater than for white children, with death from tuberculosis twelve times greater; double shift schools are increasing, with the building fund voted by a recent referendum inadequate to provide necessary additional seats.

A STATEMENT adopted by the conference declared:

"We consider peace the basic prerequisite for the fulfillment of children's needs. We urge immediate steps by our government to conclude the Korea war and action to assure a lasting peace in which children may enjoy the rights due them."

Mrs. Hyndman, Imprisoned Gary Leader, Denied Freedom on Bail

CHICAGO.—A court decision denying freedom to Mrs. Katherine Hyndman will be appealed, it was announced here this week by the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

The well-known Gary civic leader remained imprisoned after habeas corpus proceedings for admission to bail under the Constitution was denied Nov. 13 by Federal Judge Luther M. Swygert.

Mrs. Hyndman, a non-citizen, has been held without bail for six weeks, since her arrest Oct. 7, on orders of the U. S. Attorney General in Lake County Jail at Crown Point, Ind.

Several days before the decision was announced, the CIO United Steelworkers Local 1011 urged Judge Swygert in a telegram to uphold the right to bail and grant Mrs. Hyndman's release. Ralph Hyndman, her husband, is a veteran rank-and-filer in the 6,000 member local.

The judge, sitting in Hammond, Ind., based his decision on a U. S. Supreme Court ruling of March 10, 1932 in the Carlson case which declared that under the McCarran Law bail may be denied during deportation proceedings at the discretion of the Attorney General.

The Midwest Committee announced that preparation to appeal the decision immediately is being made by Mrs. Hyndman's attorney, Miss Pearl M. Hart.

One of the major arguments which government attorneys had presented before the court in attempts to justify the Justice Department's denial of bail to Mrs. Hyndman, was the fact she had participated in distributing leaflets early in 1950 calling for an end to the Korea war.

Warning that denial of bail to Mrs. Hyndman and eight other non-citizens now being held on Ellis Island—also denied bail, cannot help but pave the way for destruction of the constitutional rights of all Americans, the Midwest Committee called upon democratic-minded Americans throughout the country to demand Mrs. Hyndman's release on bail of Attorney General James E. McGranery in Washington, D. C.

TO SUE ON JIMCROW

WASHINGTON (FP).—A suit against all southern railroads will be filed by the National Association of Colored People unless the roads abandon Jim Crow cars in accordance with a new U. S. Supreme Court action.

Penna. CRC to Map Civil Liberties Fight

PHILADELPHIA.—William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, will report to Philadelphians on the state of civil liberties as observed in a recent cross country trip. The meeting will be held in the Philadelphia Room of Reynolds Hall, Nov. 24, at 8:30 p.m.

Developments in the fight to free Steve Nelson and the other Pittsburgh Smith Act trial victims will be discussed by John L. Holton, director of the Pennsylvania CRC, as well as a program for the defense of Constitutional liberties during 1953.

High Court to Review Michigan Trucks Act On Albertson Appeal

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. Supreme Court agreed last week to review Michigan's anti-labor, though-control Trucks Act. The appeal was made by the Communist Party and its executive secretary, William Albertson, who himself is at present being forced to stand trial under the Smith Act in Pittsburgh, Pa.

The unconstitutional provisions of the Trucks Act are fully exposed in a pamphlet by William Albertson now on sale for 10 cents at the Berenson Bookstore, 2419 Grand River.

Deplore Fear of Teaching Coast Pupils About UN

LOS ANGELES

Local 1021, American Federation of Teachers, AFL, said there is a "great deal of unfounded fear" among Los Angeles teachers about even mentioning the United Nations in their classrooms. The union said the fear stemmed from last summer's hysteria over the retention or dropping of the teaching of UNESCO in the Los Angeles schools.

Regents Board Feinberg Law Hearing Dec. 4

ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 18.—The New York State Board of Regents announced tonight resumption of its hearings to draw up a list of "subversive" organizations under the Feinberg anti-teacher law.

The hearings will resume Dec. 4 in the Supreme Court building, New York.

Vote for Strike

CHESTER.—The workers of the huge Westinghouse plant located at Lester, a few miles from here, voted 4 to 1 for a strike if the company did not discontinue its policy of chiseling on the wages and working conditions of the workers. Local 107, UE (Independent), represents the 8,000 salaried and production employees of the plant. The vote empowers the executive board to call a strike if necessary. No strike date was set.

Testimonial Banquet

Honoring Mich. Smith Act Defendants

Sat., Nov. 22
7:30 P.M.
2705 Joy Road

Admission \$2.50
Free to all who have
collected \$10 or more

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
Invited as the
Guest of Honor

FEPC Victory in River Rouge Result of Negro-White Unity

RIVER ROUGE. — This is the first town in Michigan to have a Fair Employment Practices Ordinance. It is the first town in the country to vote for such an ordinance by referendum.

The vote—4,175 to 3,180—came from both sides of the tracks which divide Negro and white neighborhoods. Approximately 1,200 "white" votes were decisive in achieving this victory.

John Wourman, chairman of the Down-River Citizens Committee, pointed out that the vote answers Walter Reuther and all the social-democrats who claimed that if

FEPC were put on the ballot, voters would defeat it and set back the cause of FEPC for 20 years. This was the argument used to defeat the Detroit Negro Labor Council's effort to get a FEPC referendum in Detroit.

The Citizens Committee and the River Rouge Committee for Fair Employment, headed by Rev. A. L. Preston, obtained 1,100 signatures to place the issue on the ballot. Loyal men and women, Negro and white, then canvassed tirelessly from house to house on both sides of the tracks to make sure that it would pass.

Articles attacking the FEPC or-

dinances which appeared in the Detroit News were not hard to answer. The News rebaited the committee but presented only silly arguments against the ordinance itself. When the News contended that women would be forced to be ditch-diggers or firemen, the committee simply said OK, let them if they want to and have the qualifications.

The ordinance would prohibit employers from discriminating against workers on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin or sex. Violators could be fined \$200 and sentenced to 60 days in jail.

Urges Defense of Foreign Born from Attacks Of Fascist-Like McCarran-Walters Act

By ARTHUR McPAUL, Exec. Sec. Civil Rights Congress

DETROIT. — On two or three occasions I have glanced at a folder on my desk; the top of which reads Call and Program. A closer look shows it is a call to the National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign-Born Americans to be held Dec. 13 and 14 at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road in Detroit.

My first reaction was: why call a national conference so close to Christmas; but after a little thought it is clear why this conference was called at this time. I am sure that some of the reasoning that went into the decision of calling this conference on this date, two weeks before Christmas, was that the Washington witches are cooking up a brew—the main ingredients being what is now known as the McCarran-Walters Act.

This Act is a mixture of all the repressive immigration acts passed in the last 75 years. They have all been thrown into the pot, stir-

red by the witches of Washington and seasoned with a good dose of "Franco-loving" McCarran and labor-hating fascist-minded Walters of un-American infamy.

On Dec. 24 it will be served on the American people, especially those who were born in other lands.

It is shocking to think that a nation which prides itself on being the leading "Christian" nation on earth should pick Christmas Eve to begin the most un-American and most un-Christian drive in the history of our country.

Not only does this law give the Attorney General dictatorial powers to seize, hound and harass foreign-born Americans but it also sets quotas on immigration for people from certain countries. While America has always had quotas on immigration, the sordid fact is that the McCarran-Walters Act cuts the quotas so low that from certain countries there will probably be no immigration to America for the next 50 years.

Here I also raise a note that

should be taken seriously, by the Negro population of this country. In the past people of African descent were never subjected to quotas; but under the McCarran-Walters Bill, they are.

The point I want to make here is that none escape from the brew being cooked for delivery on Christmas.

The bill even makes it easier for the Attorney General to move against naturalized citizens no matter how long they have lived in this country nor how long they have been naturalized citizens. When we stop to think that the great majority of the American people at one time or another were foreign-born, then we see just how far reaching this McCarran-Walters Bill is.

Considering this we salute the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born in calling this conference on Dec. 13 and 14.

It is imperative that each and everyone of us do everything possible to make this conference a success.

Profiles of Michigan Smith Act Defendants—V

Schatz's Fighting Record for Democracy

Nine years after the Michigan legislature passed the Dicks Act prohibiting discrimination in public places, it was still impossible for a Negro man or woman to eat in nearly every restaurant in downtown Detroit.

In 1947 however, the American Youth for Democracy, under the leadership of its Executive Secretary, Phil Schatz, spearheaded the drive for full enforcement of the law and punishment for violators. For six continuous weeks, AYD pickets led by Phil, aided by flying squadron members of various UAW locals, picketed the Barium Hotel Restaurant, until jimcrow was smashed. Later the NAACP and the UAW made enforcement of the Dicks Act, a No. 1 target,

after the AYD had collected 10,000 signatures to petitions and really put the heat on state, city and police officials to revoke the licenses of establishments that practiced discrimination.

In the same period, the American Youth for Democracy sought to win housing for returning veterans who were being discriminated against by private landlords who didn't regard them as "safe" or "steady" tenants. The AYD even pitched tents outside Detroit's City Hall to dramatize the plight of the young vets.

Phil Schatz later participated in the struggle of Detroit workers to fight the back-breaking speedup

—most notably at Ford.

This was the time when Rouge workers fought with united impetus to combat the never ending drive of the company for more and more production.

Thousands of Ford workers became regular readers of The Michigan Worker, and Phil contributed well-thought-out articles on such subjects as "White Supremacy Myth Cripples Rouge Workers," "War Productions Brings Neither Peace Nor Prosperity," etc.

In carrying on these activities he was pursuing the same objective that had marked his activities for 18 years of struggle both as a youth and adult.

JACK HASKIN & COLEMAN YOUNG
will give you better CLEANING
and faster at less cost at
SPOTLESS CLEANERS
15357 Livernois — UN 4-4612
Pick-up and Delivery

• Appliances
• Floor Coverings
J. GREEN & CO.
2440 Cassia — LO 7-1124



Quality Food at Reasonable Prices
**DETROIT WORKMEN'S
COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS**
First Branch: 2934 YEMANS
Second Branch: 9232 JOSEPH CAMPAU

AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER

BREATHING HARD.—If ever there was an eager man these days it's Emil Mazey, UAW-CIO secretary-treasurer, who wants to be president of the auto union so bad that he can taste it.

ACTU.—Jimmie Doddie, ACTU-er, who is pork chopping on Joe McCusker's staff, an hour after the news flashed into Ford local 800 that CIO President Phil Murray dead, was buzzing other right wing leaders to back J. McCusker for CIO president. That's when everyone found out how eager Mazey is and how eager Walter Reuther is. The ACTU got nowhere.

HE WILL RETURN.—If Walter Reuther snags off the CIO presidency then watch for Vio Reuther to do a quick dem-back from "saving the workers of Europe from Communism."

HE WOULD LIKE THAT.—Reuther of course would like to be president of UAW and president of the CIO at the same time. Only thing, the struggle for chops in UAW is too bitter and Mazey has "obligations" too.

D.F.—A Jewish DP who works at the GM Chevy Gear and Axle got pushed around a year ago by a foreman because he couldn't get out more production. A grievance was filed and it's still before the Board of Review.

BRAWL.—Watch for a real hazzle as the city's company union (Municipal Workers Association) asks for a small wage increase. Mayor Cobo figured that he had the UPW wiped out, the AFL and CIO eating out of his hand when BOOM, up comes this demand.

Reveal Gala Plans for Dec. 6-7 Labor Bazaar, Dance, Concert

The biggest and best annual labor bazaar the Michigan Worker ever held is promised Saturday, Dec. 6 and Sunday, Dec. 7.

Besides all the bargain-priced materials in 14 booths, The Michigan Worker staff has learned that the world famed novelist, Howard Fast, has agreed to be the principal speaker Sunday night at the Bazaar.

On Sunday night also there will be a concert from 5 to 7 p.m. at which time Fast will speak.

Many featured acts, musicians, singers, quartets, dancers will be in the Sunday night concert with Howard Fast.

On Saturday night, Dec. 6, a cabaret and dance with many popular acts will be held. The dance will begin at 9 p.m., last till 2 a.m.

All day Saturday and Sunday the booths will be doing business for the hundreds who attend the Bazaar. Admission is 50c and one admission admits you at any time to the Bazaar.

Sunday at 2 p.m. the ever popular children's Xmas party will be held. Gifts, candy and games, plus a Santa Claus will be there. Bring your kids.

The following are just some of the booths: Toys, rummage, dresses-blouses, cakes, home canned goods, ceramics, Xmas cards, hardware, records, toilet goods, jewelry, plants, and much more.

We are asking donations of money for the children's party. Please send to Stephanie Allan, 2419 Grand River, Detroit, c/o Michigan Worker.

Also we need plants, home canned goods, records, books. Call WO 4-1905 for pickup, or bring.



For a good job of
CLEANING • PRESSING
REPAIRING
Call
PHIL RAYMOND
TO 8-8976

Complete Collision Work
Bumping and Polishing
LIVERNOS
Body Builders
3081 Livernois — WE 2-9502

Michigan Edition
THE WORKER
Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Michigan Edition to 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit 1, Mich.
Phone: WO 4-1905

First Detroit Showing "The Horsemen"

New Soviet Film
In Beautiful Color
Additional short subjects

Jewish Cultural Center
2705 Joy Road
Fri., Nov. 21, 8 & 10 pm

Magnolia Hall
4517 Magnolia
Sat., Nov. 22 — 8 p.m.

Chopin Cultural Center
3014 Yemans, Hamtramck
Sun., Nov. 23, 3 & 5 p.m.

BERENSON BOOKSTORE

**The Trucks Act — Michigan's
Blue Print for a Fascist State**

By WM. ALBERTSON 10¢

In bundles of 10 or more — 7¢

OPEN UNTIL 6:30 P.M.
2419 W. Grand River, Room 7

Urge Big Turnout for Ward Trial

CHICAGO.—A jammed courtroom was called for this week by the Committee to Defend Harold Ward, in a plea to Chicagoans to attend the murder trial of the Harvester strike leader.

The case opens on Monday, Nov. 24, 10 a.m. in the court of Judge Wendell Green, Criminal Court Building, 26th and California.

Said Ken Born, secretary of the committee:

"The court must be made aware of the deep concern of the people of Chicago in this case. The court must be made to feel that the cry, 'Save Harold Ward' is on the

lips of the people and deep in their hearts."

Born pointed out that the course of the trial is not yet clear. There was nothing definite about the duration of the trial or whether Ward will first be brought up on the murder charge or an assault charge for which he was also indicted.

"During the coming weeks, we must all be alert and on call," he said, "ready to respond to whatever actions need to be taken in defense of Ward and all the vital things which are represented in this trial and in the attempted frameup."

HAROLD WARD

Plan Xmas Affair on Ward Case

CHICAGO.—A young wife and two small children, the family of Harold Ward, will be the honored guests at a Christmas party to be held Saturday evening, Dec. 13.

The affair, sponsored by the Committee to Save Harold Ward, will be held at the FE Hall, 1110 S. Oakley Blvd.

June Ward, 29-year old wife of the Harvester union leader who is threatened with the electric chair, and their two sons, Michael 7, and Douglas, 5, will be feted by Chicago unionists and others.

IN addition to a program and dance, this affair will be the focal point of the Ward defense. The committee announced that petitions on the Ward case as well as contributions to the defense will be called in at that time.

This will be one of many rallies which are being held around the Ward case. It was announced that a West Side mass rally will be held on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 30, 3 p.m. at the Van Buren Hall, 2800 W. Madison.

This affair is being jointly sponsored by the two West Side locals of the FE-UE, the West Side Negro Labor Council and Local 758 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

MEANWHILE, it was indicated that numerous church and civic groups have shown a deep interest in the Ward case. After material on the case was sent to 27 ministers, William Jackson was invited to speak to the West Side Baptist Ministerial Alliance as a representative of the Ward defense committee.

Fred Moore, McCormick Local leader, also spoke last Sunday on the case at the large All-Nations Church, 60th and State.

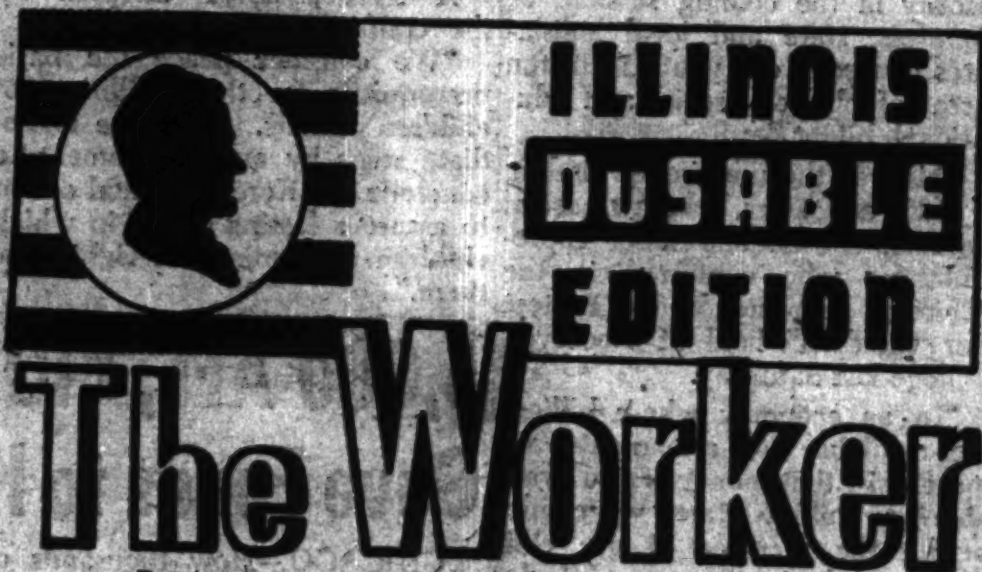
PROTEST WSB DELAY

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—The Sailors Union of the Pacific, AFL, went on strike against the Pacific Maritime Association to protest wage stabilization board delay in approving a contract won in July after a 62-day strike.

AFL WINS POLL

PITTSBURGH (FP).—Local 1528, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL won representation of 29 salaried workers at the Westinghouse Irwin plant. The Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions lost to the AFL union by 25 to 2.

WARD CASE GOES TO TRIAL MONDAY



Vol. XVII, No. 47 26 November 23, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents



State to Ask Death Of Negro UE Leader

By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO.—Will Harold Ward die in the electric chair? The answer to that question will begin to take clear shape on Monday, Nov. 24 when the case of the young Negro leader of the recent Harvester strike goes to trial. Hanging over his head is an indictment for first degree murder, placed there by a grand jury which responded to the demands of the International Harvester Company.

This company is out to punish unionists for their militancy. Harvester requires the supreme penalty for a Negro leader who typified the outstanding heroism of the Negro workers in the recent 12-week strike.

CHICAGO'S corruption-ridden law enforcement machinery has responded with a trumped-up indictment, with a flimsy legal case based on the word of a single shady witness. And in the background is the record of countless frameups in the courts here, particularly of Negro workers.

From his prison cell in the County Building, Harold Ward can see the Harvester plant down on 26th St., two blocks away.

There he worked as a core-maker in the foundry for eight years. There he won a reputation as a fighter for the needs of all workers, as a symbol of the unity of Negro and white. There he was elected by the Negro and white workers as financial secretary of the McCormick Local, a leader beloved by the workers, hated and feared by the company.

WHEN a Harvester worker named William M. Foster died on a South Side street the company saw its chance to "get" Ward.

Defense attorney William Scott Stewart explained at a bail hearing in court the strange events that followed Ward's death.

L. Foster, who knew Ward by sight, failed to mention him as his

assailant during the hours when Foster was dying in the hospital.

2. Ward was on the picket line daily after Foster's death "and nobody made a move to arrest him."

3. The arrest came only after police "found" a mysterious witness who was willing to put the finger on Ward.

THIS witness has been kept under wraps by the police. In violation of legal procedure, State's Attorney John S. Boyle refused to allow the defense to interview the witness.

As attorney Scott pointed out, "Ward is entitled to know who it is that is going to accuse him."

"It is not going to be a fair trial, with all the prejudices that surround this case, if we are not even going to know who the witness is and what is his background, or to be able to investigate his credibility or what his prejudices may be."

STATE'S ATTORNEY OYLE

STATE'S Attorney Boyle, already repudiated by the voters here for his gangland connections and his violent bias against Negroes, has prepared the case to send Ward to his death.

There is, in fact, nothing to prevent Ward's death—nothing, that is, but the weight of mass pressure and indignation. The Ward case has already become a nationwide concern, particularly in the ranks of labor and the Negro people.

Thousands of workers in the Chicago area have already responded to the cry that "Ward must be saved!"

IT IS evident among many here that the Ward case has become a key rallying point, linking some of the most burning issues of our day—future of labor struggles in America; the battle against Jim Crow; the unity of Negro and white; the right to advocate peace, of which Ward was an outstanding champion.

All these questions are merged in the Ward case. They are at stake, along with Ward's life, in the trial that opens here on Monday.

How Reaction Showed Its Hand in Harvester Strike

— See Page 4 —

OPEN FESTIVAL OF POLISH FILMS

CHICAGO.—Three new feature films will have their Chicago premieres at the Festival of Polish Films to be held at the Cinema Annex Theatre this week.

Also to be shown at the festival are three new short films and one of the best of the earlier features produced by Film Polski, "The Last Stop."

The new features include "Young Chopin," to be shown all week beginning Nov. 24. This film is directed by Aleksander Ford, with Czeslaw Wollejko and Aleksandra Slaska in leading roles. Ford will be remembered for his direction of "Border Street," a drama of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising of 1943. Music in the film is performed by Halina Czerny-Stefanska, noted young Polish pianist and winner of the 1949 International Chopin Competition; by the violinist, Wanda Wilkomirska; and the soprano Stefania Woytowicz.

THE MUSIC also includes performances by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, the Poznan Philharmonic Orchestra and its chorus, the Wroclaw Radio Chorus and the Chorus of the Zdunska Dabrowa Agricultural College. Also in the film are members of the ballet company of the Warsaw and Poznan Operas.

The other feature films are "First Start," a film about youthful glider enthusiasts, and "The Crew," another picture based on youth and set in a merchant marine school. Leonard Buczkowski directed "First Start" and Jan Fethke directed "The Crew." All three features have English titles.

Among the shorts to be shown at the Festival is Poland's first color film, "Mazowza." Its subject is an outdoor concert given by the song and dance ensemble of that name, the foremost folk group of its kind in Poland. The film was directed by Tadeusz Makarczyński.

A SECOND SHORT, "Altar Masterpieces," is an art film dealing with the restoration of the famous high altar made by the sculptor Wit Stwos, which was in St. Mary's Church in Krakow from 1489 until the Nazis removed it to Nuremberg during World War II. Stanislaw Mozdzinski directed the film.

A special "Gothic Concerto" scored for string orchestra, harp, trumpet and kettledrum was written for the picture by Andrzej Panufnik, one of the best known of young Polish composers. The picture has an English commentary. "Song of Labor," the third of the shorts, is a documentary about a recent amateur music festival held in Poznan.

The feature film to be revived is Wanda Jakubowska's "The Last Stop," considered by many the greatest of Polish postwar films. Set in the Nazi extermination camp of Oswiecim (Auschwitz), the film received high critical praise when it was shown in the United States in 1949.

SCENE FROM THE FILM, "Young Chopin," which opens Monday at the Cinema Annex, Madison and Kedzie, as part of a Festival of Polish Motion Pictures.

HIT PRIORITY OF ARMAMENTS OVER NEEDS OF U.S. CHILDREN

CHICAGO.—Government action through increased appropriations for child welfare must take top priority in the coming sessions of Congress, state and local legislators to rescue our youth from the threat of physical, social and educational blight.

This was the unanimous finding of 123 educators, parents, social workers, church and labor representatives who conferred in the "Chicago Conference to Protect Our Children" held at Roosevelt College last Saturday.

"In an economy where billions are available for armaments, we must insist that money is also available for child welfare; we cannot permit the sacrifice of our children's needs in the name of defense," declared a resolution adopted by the meeting.

FAILURE of current services in housing, health and education to meet the needs of Chicago's greatly expanded child population was outlined for the parley by experts who stressed the responsibility of government in solving this problem.

Dr. Edward K. Stulken, principal of Montefiore School in Chicago, urged action by community, school and government to protect children's rights to a democratic education and democratic living. The educator, who is also a board member of the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers, told the gathering: "Federal aid is an important factor in assuring these opportunities to all children."

Youth's health and housing problems were discussed by Dr. George L. Perkins of the Institute for Juvenile Research and Mr. William Hill of the Public Housing Administration.

HIGHLIGHTING the status of Chicago children were these significant facts, presented to the conference from data compiled by the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth in Illinois, the Chicago Housing Authority, and the Chicago Board of Education:

One half of Chicago's children come from families with income inadequate to provide minimum food, clothing and shelter needs; nearly 112,000 children live in slum quarters; only one nurse is available for every 2,150 children in public school; among Negro children the mortality rate is three times greater than for white children, with death from tuberculosis twelve times greater; double shift schools are increasing, with the building fund voted by a recent

referendum inadequate to provide necessary additional seats.

A STATEMENT adopted by the conference declared:

"We consider peace the basic prerequisite for the fulfillment of children's needs. We urge immediate steps by our government to conclude the Korea war and action to assure a lasting peace in which children may enjoy the rights due them."

5,000 AFL, CIO Unionists Here Gave Funds to Harvester Strike

CHICAGO.—How thousands of workers in so-called "right-wing" unions came to the aid of the Harvester strikers was shown here this week in a partial listing of financial support.

Among the funds collected here at various shops were the following:

- The UAW-CIO workers in the GM Electromotive plant contributed \$180 in cash and \$40 worth of groceries.
- At Stewart-Warner, the workers, represented by the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, turned in \$36 to the Harvester strike welfare fund.
- The workers at Western Electric, also AFL, contributed \$105.
- At the Crane Co., workers represented by the CIO United Steelworkers turned in \$72.
- At Campbell's Soup, members of the independent DPOWA turned over \$239 and asked the strikers to come back on payday for more.
- At one of several collections

Workingclass Leader in Ohio Beaten in Jail

AKRON, Ohio — Frank Hashmall, Ohio working-class leader, was severely beaten in Summit County Jail here last Friday night 48 hours after city detectives forced their way into his room, illegally seized personal property and arrested him on the pretext of "illegal registration" of his automobile. The police department and newspapers tried to whip up a lynch hysteria based on progressive and Communist literature allegedly found in his room.

Hashmall, who was working in a machine shop in Akron, was arrested last Wednesday and was released on the exorbitant bail of \$5,000 Saturday morning. A physician's examination showed multiple bruises on his body and a swollen, discolored face and eye.

Hashmall was then transferred to a solitary cell to spend a sleepless night standing in water funneled through holes in the wall from the adjoining cells. Lighted paper and sprays of lighter fluid were also tossed in. His straw mattress was set on fire many times during the night. Guards who walked by turned their backs and "looked the other way."

Hashmall's arrest and beating set off a wave of protests sparked by the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference, an affiliate of the Civil Rights Congress. At a large affair Saturday night the people drew up a statement to Sheriff Robert Smith in Akron, protesting the attack against Hashmall.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAM TO BE FEATURED AT CRC BAZAAR

CHICAGO.—The CRC Bazaar on Dec. 5-7 at the People's Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago, shows promise of being a bigger and better affair than the 1951 affair.

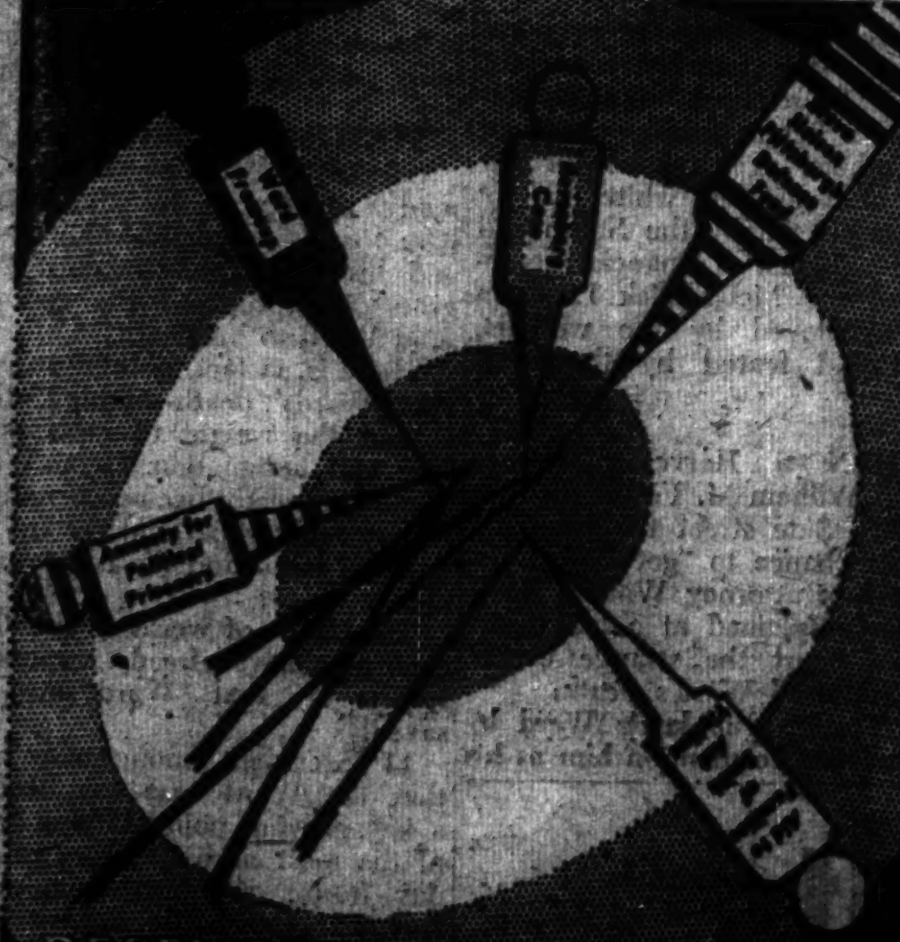
This year's bazaar will feature action around many important current civil rights fights, including the Harold Ward defense, the Rosenberg Case, The Steve Nelson Pittsburgh defense, Aid to families of Smith Act Victims, the Amnesty fight for political prisoners, and an intensive campaign in defense of the rights of the Negro people.

The committee is placing heavy emphasis on the children's program which will be a main feature of the bazaar. Syd Harris, chairman of the children's committee, has announced activities which will include outstanding children's movies, a magician, a puppet show, and a wide variety of games and acts designed to interest, excite

and occupy all children who attend any or all of the three-day carnival of fun and frolic.

CHRISTMAS shoppers will find this year's bazaar a treasure chest of unusual bargains unsurpassed in any Chicago retail store in quality or variety. Leather goods, electrical appliances, toys, household articles, books, and everything else could be desired for personal or gift use, will be included in the stock of items for sale at the CRC bazaar.

Otto Wangerin, chairman of the Bazaar Committee, pointed out that progressives who patronize the bazaar will have a rare opportunity to help themselves by buying at prices designed to beat the price spiral and wage freeze, while at the same time help to raise funds to carry on the many-sided program of the Civil Rights Congress as it fights for the democratic rights of the American people.



DECEMBER 5-7
CRC BAZAAR
PEOPLE'S AUDITORIUM

A Dedication for
CALIA BERENBAUM
Sunday, Nov. 23
2:00 P.M.
At Oakridge Cemetery

ILLINOIS
DISABLED
EDITION

The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 84 W. Randolph St., Room 910, Chicago 1, Ill. Phone RA 6-9198.
Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

Now in Chicago
at CINEMA ANNEX, 3210 W. Madison nr. Kedzie

FESTIVAL OF POLISH FILMS

SAT., NOV. 22—Altar Masterpieces; Mazowza (first Polish color film); The First Start (feature)

SUN., NOV. 23—Song of Labor; The Crew (feature); The Last Stop (feature)

STARTS MON., NOV. 24—International Prize-Winning Polish masterpiece "THE YOUNG CHOPIN"

28

Shopping Days
To Christmas!

Get Your Christmas
Cards, Gift Books,
Records Now!

Modern Book Store
64 W. RANDOLPH, Room 914
DE 2-4552

A REPORT TO OUR READERS

'It Keeps Up Our Hopes and Confidence'

BY THE TIME you read this, we should have reached the half-way mark in our campaign for \$50,000 by Xmas. As of Tuesday evening, we had almost \$22,000 which we must have to finish out the year.

In the course of this campaign we have received hundreds of wonderful notes from our readers, old people giving out of their pension checks, children sending their cash birthday presents, housewives squeezing the money out of clothing and food budgets, workers collecting in the shops and sending parts of their wages or savings.

"To a paper that is honest, sincere and belongs to the workers," reads one note received as we write this, and accompanied by \$12. We are a few workers in Hoboken (N.J.) who have just begun to appreciate The Worker and who have for the first time donated to The Worker as a group. We feel such a paper must not be lost. For we who work in a hazardous and vicious industry where we do not yet understand how our fellow-workers, who are treated so in-

humanly, can reach a life of dignity, better health and decent conditions through a democratic union, find The Worker a ray of sunshine. It keeps up our hopes and confidence in ourselves and fellow-workers, teaching us how to fight.

"We send the \$12 with the hope we can raise more, and can get more readers."

Typical, too, is the letter from an 83-year-old Indianapolis worker, associate of the great working class leader, Eugene Victor Debs, who sends \$50 of his savings, and writes: "Today, the banner of the great struggle for a better world is held aloft by your wonderful, truthful and courageous paper. Please accept \$50 of my savings in appreciation of your work, and I pledge you \$10 a month as long as I can continue working."

Among contributors last week were several of the great veterans of the working class movement of the past half century, and some of the heroic figures of the present struggle against war-bent monopoly.

Israel Amter and his wife, Sadie Van Veen, two of America's lead-

Received as of Wednesday morning... \$22,000
Still to go... \$28,000
Send your contribution to: P.O. Box 186, Cooper Station, New York City.

ing Communists since the formation of that Party in 1919, sent \$10 in behalf of themselves and their son and daughter-in-law. Amter, outstanding organizer of the unemployed in the 1930s, and of the working class movement in various parts of the country, is now inactive because of illness.

From Chicago, the grand old veteran of the labor movement, Sam Hammersmark, sent \$100 and a poem which ended with the couplet: "Here is a hundred for The Worker, I never want to be a shirker."

Hammersmark was co-worker with William Z. Foster, Tom Mooney and other trade union leaders who built the unions in the early part of the century.

From Coopersburg, Pa., we received \$20 from Fred Biedenkapp, veteran trade union organizer who is now retired through illness, and

oral penitentiary for his championship of peace and the rights of the workingclass. Gates organized steelworkers and unemployed in the Youngstown-Warren area.

A group of garment workers, who have been steadily collecting in the shops, came through with \$60 to bring their total to \$162; while a group of Negro and white taxi drivers in the Bronx, who had earlier contributed \$100, came through with 10 more.

The Freedom of the Press Committee of Philadelphia sent \$500; there was \$50 from a rural Connecticut group; \$70 from the Massachusetts Freedom of the Press Committee; \$102 from the Washington Heights-Inwood Committee in New York; \$110 from a group of social workers in Brooklyn; \$100 from a Communist Party section in Brooklyn's 11th A.D., and more, many more, gifts from groups and individuals throughout the country.

The response has been very fine. But as yet only a small portion of our readers have given, some of them many times over. We still have a long way to go, and need the support of every reader.

Peace Sentiment Grows in UN; Washington Angered

By JOHN PITTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE or more war in Korea neared a climax this week as the issue took the center of the stage at the United Nations.

The world-wide demand for peace was seen in the efforts of the Asian countries to bring about some form of cease-fire. Meanwhile, even the State Department's allies, the British and French delegations, were alarmed at the attempts of the U. S. delegation to ride roughshod over every move toward peace.

Pakistan on Friday urged a cease-fire now, and continued negotiations after the end of the fighting on remaining questions. But a U. S. representative said this would amount to leaving United States prisoners of war in the hands of the Koreans and Chinese. It was a rejection of a new bid to end the war, coupled with an indication that the U. S. is insisting on the repatriation of ALL

U. S. war prisoners, while denying the Chinese and Koreans the right to do the same.

INDIA also proposed a settlement of the war prisoner question on the basis of international law and practice and the 1949 Geneva Convention. A U. S. spokesman categorically rejected the Indian proposal, even though one of its provisions affirmed the so-called "principle" championed by Washington. The Indian proposal declared there must be no use of force either to prevent prisoners going home or to send them home. Washington's flat rejection of this concession to "non-forcible repatriation" seemed to give new basis for the growing fear that Wall Street was determined to spread the war, against which the conservative Washington Post editorially cautioned Eisenhower this week, and bags of mail to the President-elect protested.

The clear implication was that Washington does not want to end

the war on any account, and that no matter how reasonable the Soviet proposal for strict adherence to international law and the 1944 Geneva Convention, the real rulers of our country are determined the war must go on.

Only a new and powerful movement of the people for a cease-fire now will change this situation, will demonstrate to Eisenhower that the Nov. 4 mandate for peace must be fulfilled.

THE BLOC of colonial powers this week remained on the defensive as colonialist policies were assailed in practically every committee of the seventh General Assembly. Pakistan's Professor Ahmed Shah Bokhari, while denouncing racism in the Union of South Africa, described the situation. He said the ramifications of colonialism were felt in all the committees. In the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) there was a struggle over the self-

(Continued on Page 6)

Thousands of Letters Ask Eisenhower to Halt War

THOUSANDS OF LETTERS are pouring into President-elect Eisenhower's headquarters at the Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga., demanding that he end the Korea war, it was reported by Albert Clark, staff correspondent of the Wall Street Journal. "The messages," wrote Clark, "on every kind of paper from expensive business letterheads to penciled notes scrawled on rough tablet sheets—make very clear that what's most expected of Ike is ending the Korea war."

Clark, in the Journal, quotes from a letter to Eisenhower by a Chicago mother asking that he halt the fighting. "If you do this, we will all believe you are the great man we hope you to be."

The mother added ominously: "If you don't, how disappointed and betrayed we will feel."

According to Clark, some of the letter writers are concerned about taxes and government spending. "But the Korean war by all odds tops the list of specific problems the voters want Ike to tackle," writes Clark. He adds:

"What may not prove so good for the President-elect is that the

letter-writers seem to feel he can work magic on the stalemated fighting."

Clark quotes a group of Beulah, Colo., women writing that they hope "you'll stop the fighting in Korea right away."

A woman from a small town in

Oklahoma wrote about her soldier son ill in a hospital in Japan. "Mr. Eisenhower," she pleaded, "please do all in your power to get him back in the States immediately."

And a Tennessee mother asks Eisenhower to try to find her son missing in action in Korea.

Polls Again Against Korea War

THE MAJORITY of the American people want the U. S. to get out of Korea. This is the conclusion of the Gallup and Roper polls this week.

In his syndicated newspaper column George Gallup said: "The Korean war probably contributed more to the Democratic defeat Nov. 4 than any other issue."

column acknowledged that the American people have given Eisenhower "a mandate to end the war in Korea quickly."

To the Gallup question: "Do you think the U. S. made a mistake in going into the war in Korea, or not?" 43 percent answered: "Yes, a mistake"; 20 percent had "no opinion"; 37 percent said it was "not a mistake."



MARK SOVIET HOLIDAY—Workers are seen in Moscow's Red Square as the entire Soviet peoples celebrated the 35th anniversary of the birth of the Soviet Union on Nov. 7th.

West German Parliament Defeats Rearmament Move

THE WAR - PROFITEERS' PLAN to remilitarize West Germany as the keystone of a remilitarized Western Europe this week struck a snag when the Adenauer Government's move for quick ratification of the Bonn war pacts was defeated in the Bundestag 179 to 166.

Opposing the immediate second and third reading of the pacts, which would then place them before the body for ratification, was a coalition of Social Democrats, Communists and rightwing splinter parties. Behind this Bundestag majority, however, was the mass coalition of trade unionists, religious and anti-war forces which have been conducting mass campaigns for a united, democratic and peaceful Germany.

IN GREECE, a so-called centrist government was supplanted in rigged elections by an openly fascist regime headed by the notorious militarist Field Marshall Alexander Papagos. The fascist regime came in with Washington's blessing and Wall Street's financial and diplomatic assistance. Papagos is expected to intensify the already fascist-like repression of the people, and to strengthen the war plans

of the Belgrade-Athens-Ankara aggressive bloc.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM moved in the Western Hemisphere to consolidate its Caribbean colonies vis-a-vis Wall Street this week, announcing a plan for federation of the British West Indies, including Trinidad and Jamaica. Federation has been a long-time demand of the peoples in these countries, but an all embracing federation which will cut across imperialist boundaries. Moreover, a genuine federation of these territories can only be effected by the free and voluntary action of the peoples enjoying independence. The British move, while motivated by the London City moneybags' striving for maximum profits, can be expected to give new impetus to the people's demand for self-determination.

Children's Hoot!

Another People's Artists Children's Hootenanny, with folk songs, group singing, games, dancing, refreshments, surprises. Ages 4-12, all six. The Adults must be accompanied by children.

Sat., Nov. 29 — 2 P.M.
Tugboat Hall, 405 W 41 St.

Korea Beat Demos, PP Survey Shows

CHICAGO.—It was support of the Truman Administration and the Truman war in Korea which lost for Adlai Stevenson, the big majority of votes which Franklin Roosevelt used to roll up in Chicago and Cook County, the Illinois Progressive Party charged.

That conclusion Progressives base on a ward-by-ward analysis of the Nov. 4 voting. The analysis shows:

1.—Tens of thousands of voters whose ballots were normally counted in the Democratic column stayed away from the polls—registering lack of confidence in Stevenson and continued hostility to the Republican Party.

Although the total vote in Chicago itself fell by more than 10,000 below 1948, the vote in predomi-

nantly Republican Cook County outside the city limits rose from 381,000 in 1948 to 518,000 in 1952. Stevenson's percentage of votes in Chicago was 54.3 percent as compared with 58 percent for Truman in 1948 and 61 percent for Roosevelt in 1944. In Cook County, outside Chicago, the Stevenson percentage was 33 percent as compared with 35 percent for Truman out of the much smaller total cast in 1948.

2.—Thousands of Negroes, disillusioned by the Truman betrayal on civil rights, refused to vote for either Stevenson or Eisenhower. The total of votes cast in the 2nd, 3rd, and 20th wards was down by 12,000 under the total cast in those areas four years ago. But the percentage of Democratic votes among the smaller total vote of these three wards was at a record high—76.8 percent for Stevenson in the 2nd and 74.8 percent in the 3rd.

3.—Although the labor vote based on the voters most directly in touch with the unions remained in the Democratic column generally, it was by a smaller percentage than in 1948. In the 10th ward, where the steel union holds heavy membership, the vote for Stevenson was 64.1 percent of the total, a moderate decline from the 68.9 scored for Truman in 1948. In the 14th ward and the 11th ward (back of the yards) the Democratic percentage of a slightly smaller total vote was 69.2 in the 11th and 71.4 in the 14th. This was a drop from the 76 percent and 78 percent scored in these wards in 1948. About the same pattern held for other labor wards in the city.

4.—Stimulated by the genteel rhetoric of a Stevenson and deeply alarmed at the obvious dangers of the Eisenhower-Nixon-Taft-McCarthy axis, liberals rallied around Stevenson. The impact of the lesser evil theory was stronger among these groups than in 1948. The 5th ward, centering around the University of Chicago, gave Stevenson 57.2 percent of total votes as compared with 52.8 percent for Truman.

5.—In the upper income wards the turnout of voters was larger than ever before and the percentages given Eisenhower were the highest received by any Republican candidate in recent history.

Overflow Rally Spurs Drive for Clemency in Rosenberg Frameup

CHICAGO.—A mass plea to the electric chair on a charge of conspiring to commit espionage for the Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was spurred here this week by an overflow rally which represented broad interest in this "modern Dreyfus case."

Declaring his opposition to the alleged political beliefs of the Rosenbergs, now facing death in

the electric chair on a charge of conspiring to commit espionage for a war-time ally, Rabbi G. George Fox, one of Chicago's outstanding civic and religious leaders, declared that the death sentence should be set aside by President Truman.

The death sentence, he told the meeting, was a product of hysteria and not of justice.

Over 800 Chicagoans packed the Ballroom of the Hamilton Hotel, and supported the clemency appeal by prolonged applause and by contributing an unprecedented amount of money during the collection. Mr. Harold Rosen, a prominent Chicago businessman, chaired the large meeting.

Prof. Stephen Love, chairman of the Committee on Character and Fitness of the Illinois Supreme Court, and professor of law, Northwestern University, told the meeting, that he had made a thorough study of the case and was convinced that the trial was unfair, the verdict not based on the evidence, and the death sentences wholly un-American.

He pointed out that Axis Sally, Tokyo Rose and others accused of the more heinous crime of treason and aiding an enemy received ten-year sentences.

Mrs. Idell M. Umbles, outstanding Negro woman educator told the meeting that the Rosenbergs were victims of the hysteria created by the war. "The Rosenbergs must not die," she said, "lest the freedom of the American people die with them."

David Alman, executive secretary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, a neighbor of the Rosenbergs began the meeting with a brief review of the facts in the case.

Mrs. Jo Granat, executive secretary of the Chicago Committee, urged that letters, postcards, telegrams, be sent to President Truman, asking for clemency.

TO SUE ON JIMCROW

WASHINGTON (FP).—A suit against all southern railroads will be filed by the National Association of Colored People unless the roads abandon jimcrow cars in accordance with a new U. S. Supreme Court action.

non-citizens, now being held on Ellis Island—also denied bail, cannot help but pave the way for destruction of the constitutional rights of all Americans, the Midwest Committee called upon democratic-minded Americans throughout the country to demand Mrs. Hyndman's release on bail of Attorney General James P. McGranery in Washington, D. C.



BRITISH PUT AFRICANS IN CAGES—These African people are put in one of the barbed wire cages set up by the British authorities throughout the Kikuyu Reserve in Kenya after mass arrests aimed at breaking the colonial independence movement.

Mrs. Hyndman, Imprisoned Gary Leader, Denied Freedom on Bail

CHICAGO.—A court decision denying freedom to Mrs. Katherine Hyndman will be appealed, it was announced here this week by the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

The well-known Gary civic leader remained imprisoned after habeas corpus proceedings for admission to bail under the Constitution was denied Nov. 18 by Federal Judge Luther M. Swygert.

Mrs. Hyndman, a non-citizen, has been held without bail for six weeks, since her arrest Oct. 7, on orders of the U. S. Attorney General in Lake County Jail at Crown Point, Ind.

Several days before the decision was announced, the CIO United Steelworkers Local 1011 urged Judge Swygert in a telegram to uphold the right to bail and grant Mrs. Hyndman's release. Ralph Hyndman, her husband, is a veteran rank-and-filer in the

6,000 member local.

The judge, sitting in Hammond, Ind., based his decision on a U. S. Supreme Court ruling of March 10, 1952 in the Carlson case which declared that "under the McCarran Law bail maybe denied during deportation proceedings at the discretion of the Attorney General."

The Midwest Committee announced that preparation to appeal the decision immediately is being made by Mrs. Hyndman's attorney, Miss Pearl M. Hart.

One of the major arguments which government attorneys had presented before the court in attempts to justify the Justice Department's denial of bail to Mrs. Hyndman, was the fact she had participated in distributing leaflets early in 1950 calling for an end to the Korea war.

Warning that denial of bail to Mrs. Hyndman and eight other

What's On?

ATTENTION PLEASE !!

Advertise Affairs, Parties, Films
Forums, Meetings
in the

WHAT'S ON COLUMN
of the ILLINOIS WORKER

Rates: (Cash With Order) 7 cents
a word \$1.50 minimum

Send money with copy

DISPLAY ADS:

1 inch	\$3.00 per inch
6 inch	2.80 per inch
13 inch	2.33 per inch
26 inch	1.87 per inch

Special rates for 2 or more
insertions

Free listing in "What's On" with
Display Ads

DO YOUR XMAS Shopping at the CRO
A. at Bazaar Bargains galore. People's
Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., Dec.
5-6-7.

CELEBRATE the 35th Anniversary of the
founding of the Soviet Union. Nationally
known speakers, exhibits from the Soviet
Union and a cultural program will mark
the occasion. People's Auditorium, 2457
W. Chicago Ave., Sunday, Nov. 22-3 p.m.
Tickets are available at the Council of
Soviet-American Friendship, Room 50, 68
W. Washington.

CHICAGO COMMITTEE to Secure Justice
in the Rosenberg Case holds regular
Thursday meetings at their office, 179 W.
Washington, Room 1006 at 8 p.m. Next one
Nov. 20.

CHRISTMAS PARTY sponsored by Prison-
ers Relief Committee for the children
of Smith Act victims. Sunday, Dec. 14,
Chopin Center, 1547 N. Leavitt.

THANKSGIVING Ball by "New Chal-
lenge." Wed. Nov. 26, 8 p.m., Finnish
Workers Hall, 2409 N. Halsted. Music by
Rhythm Ramblers. Donation \$1 to aid
Harold Ward Defense.

POLISH Cultural Festival, Sunday Dec.
7. Premiers performance of
Chopin Club Chorus; Concert of Chopin
music; colorful folk dance group; Instru-
mental quartet. Chopin Cultural Club,
1547 N. Leavitt. Donation: \$1.

CHRISTMAS Party to honor Harold
W. Ward. Fri., Dec. 13. Program
and dance. Admission 50 cents. Sponsors:
Committee to Free Harold Ward.

MEMORIAL TEA in memory of Muriel
R. Sunday, Nov. 23, 1:30 p.m. People's
Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.
Speaker: Miss Jessica Smith.

"New Challenge"

Young America's Newspaper
for Peace, Freedom, Jobs

Thanksgiving Ball

Wednesday, Nov. 26
8:30 P.M.

FINNISH WORKERS HALL
2409 N. Halsted

Music by Rhythm Ramblers
Donation: \$1.00
To Aid Harold Ward Defense

Christmas Party to Bring Joy to Youngsters Hit by Smith Act

CHICAGO.—On Dec. 14, at Chopin Hall, men, women and children will come together in a festively decorated room, and honor, at a Christmas party for children in the Chicago area whose parent or parents are being, or have already been taken away from them by the Smith Act.

The Political Victims Welfare Committee, under whose auspices this Christmas Party—the second of its kind—is being held, has

compiled a partial list of the scores of families directly affected by the Smith Act and the deportation hysteria, and they range across the country from New York to California and across the ocean to Hawaii.

Admission to the Christmas party, which will honor the children of these and other Smith Act and deportation families in this area is one dollar donation for adults—but all children will be admitted free. The committee has undertaken to assure every child attending, gifts, toys, refreshments, fun and entertainment.

Adults with or without children are urged by the committee to attend, to show their solidarity with the children across the nation who are paying in loneliness and persecution because the sin of their parents was a dream of a world of peace and freedom and a fight to make that dream come true.

Place of the Christmas party is Chopin Center, 1547 N. Leavitt.

Christmas Party for HAROLD WARD

Program and Dance

SATURDAY EVE, DECEMBER 13

FE Hall, 1110 S. Oakley

Admission 50 cents

Auspices: Committee to Free Harold Ward

For any kind of photograph you want . . .

LESTER DAVIS

Portrait, Commercial and Documentary Photography

944 East 49th St., Chicago — OA 4-6711

Peace and Friendship Rally

35 Years of USSR; 19 Years of Diplomatic Relations

DR. HARRY F. WARD JESSICA SMITH

Pastor Emeritus
Union Theological Seminary

Editor
New World Review

HEAR chamber music quartets playing Soviet compositions

Heard for first time in the United States!

3 P.M. — SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1952

PEOPLES AUDITORIUM

2457 W. CHICAGO

Auspices: Chicago Council of American Soviet Friendship

Telephone: AN 3-1878

Donation \$1

See Rosenberg Case as New Dreyfus Frameup

— See Page 3 —

Vol. XVII, No. 47

November 23, 1952

In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Farm Town Tells Ike: 'We Want Peace Now'

ENGLISHTOWN
HUNDREDS OF FARMERS, housewives, high school kids in dungarees, workers from the cutlery plant, paused with their grocery bundles in this rural town—and welcomed a chance to tell Ike that what they want is peace—now.

Posted outside Englishtown's supermarket and in the nearby parking lot, eight people from Women for Peace of Monmouth and Ocean counties showed them this petition:

"Dear Ike, You promised us **PEACE.** We are counting on you to bring our boys home NOW!"

The shoppers clustered around them eagerly. "What're we doing there anyhow?" An elderly man asked sharply. A thoughtful-looking woman nodded agreement. "That's right, let them take their prisoners and give us theirs."

★

WITHIN AN HOUR, 225 had signed. Only five or six people passed up the petition, one a woman whose nephew is in Korea, who said wistfully, "I wish I could . . .

but I work for the government. . . ."

This overwhelming response to even an hour's work for peace, committee spokesmen said, shows the tremendous power that can be tapped throughout America—for a real outpouring that can win immediate peace in Korea."

★

THE URGENT NEED for peace was the theme of an Armistice Day editorial in the Asbury Park Press. It read in part:

" . . . On this Armistice Day it

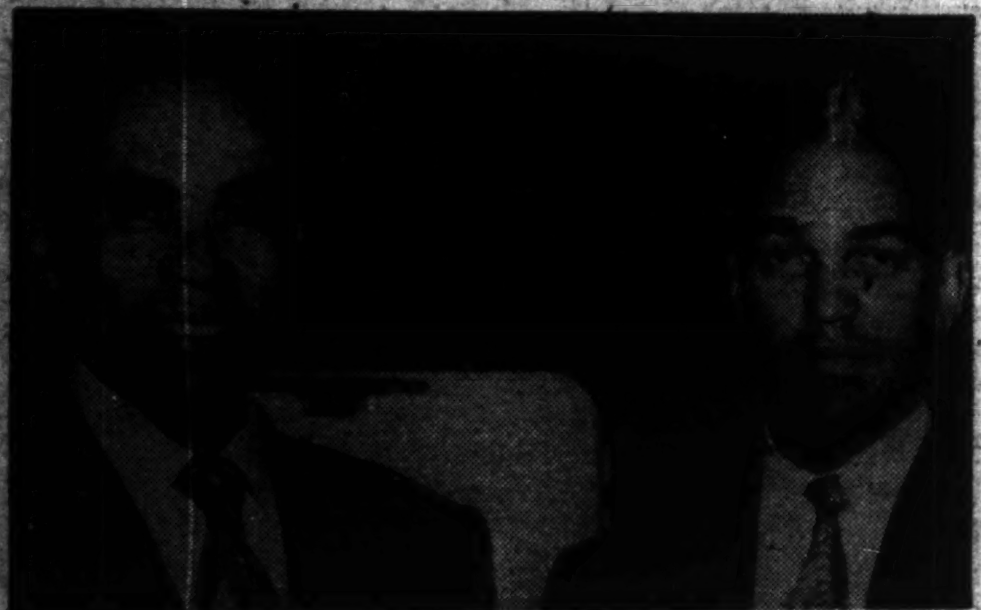
would be easy to yield to futility and despair. But so long as mankind has even one glimmer of hope . . . for permanent world peace, such thoughts are only for the defeatist. . . ."

"This is a day for dedication to society's essential humanitarianism . . . a day for renunciation of the power-grabbing politicians who would destroy civilization . . . in short, a day of peace—of recognition that nations can live side by side, without fear or rancor. "Anything less may prove the

end of everything."

The same day, the paper ran a quarter-page by Women for Peace, which reprinted a news story headed "Mass Burials Under Study." The group said:

"Read it and be angry . . . let your anger speak. Protest to your Congressmen, to the President, that you want no part of love drab plastic shrouds, of parks used as burying grounds; that you want no part of atomic death. Protest to them your right to life . . . your need for peace!"



New Jersey Negro Labor Council President Arnold McGhie (left), and Mr. Isham Jones, newly hired salesman.

Negro Labor Council Job Victory

THE HIRING of a Negro salesman by the Prince Range Appliance store in Newark, N. J., was announced last week by Arnold McGhie, president of the New Jersey Negro Labor Council. Mr. McGhie said "this result came after consistent and militant activities of Negro and white workers, guided by the Negro Labor Council."

The new salesman is Mr. Isham Jones, who worked as an investigator for the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination. The Council announced that more than 70 delegates and observers are expected to attend the convention of the National Negro Labor Council being held in Cleveland this weekend.

Information regarding the N. J. Negro Labor Council may be secured by calling Mitchell 3-9793 or by visiting their office at 6 Belmont Ave., Newark, Monday through Friday evenings between 6 and 8.

Fight to Save Negro From Chain Gang

DOVER

A BROAD PROTEST against extraditing David Reed, 30-year-old Negro woodworker, to a South Carolina chain gang has spread throughout Morris County.

Reed was imprisoned for more than 3 months in Morris County Jail, since his arrest last July by FBI agents who were working with the timeworn state authorities. He was freed last week on a habeas corpus writ by county Judge Barrett.

Said Reed's employer, Phil Harris, "I'm convinced he is innocent," when he told reporters of the 14-year-old accusation that Reed had stolen an empty pocket-book. Reed, who was 16 at the time, served five years of a 7-year sentence before he escaped from the chain gang.

"Reed has worked for me for about a year," Harris said. "He's

New Jersey SHOP TALK



FARMER-LABOR PARTY

The General Council of Ford Local 600 has adopted a resolution calling on the National Convention of the CIO to discuss the possibilities of setting up a Farmer-Labor Party. This action should get the closest attention, and widespread discussion by the labor movement in Jersey. Certainly the election results highlight the need for a real policy of independent political action by labor and its allies. The disastrous policy of support to the Truman bi-partisan foreign policy with its high prices, high taxes and attacks on civil rights, the failure to advance any plan for ending the Korean war, and the blank check endorsement of Stevenson and Sparkman has led labor up a blind alley. Eisenhower won millions of votes with his demagogic on the Peace issue while leaders of labor were silent.

Neither the Democrats nor the Eisenhower Republicans can serve

the interests of the working people. That is why the Ford resolution is so important. Every local union should give serious thought to it. The elections prove that it is time for labor to begin thinking how to unite politically labor, the Negro people, small business, farmers, professionals, etc., around a policy of real independent political action tied, not to the bankrupt old parties, but to serving the needs and interests of the people.

CIO PARLEY DEC. 1

The CIO National Convention will be held in Atlantic City instead of Los Angeles as originally planned. The change was made as a result of the death of Philip Murray, president of the CIO. Jersey workers will have an opportunity to take in some of the sessions as a result of the change in location. The convention opens Dec. 1.

(Continued on Back Page)

Demand Safety from 'Death from the Skies'

ELIZABETH

THOUSANDS of families in Elizabeth and Newark, wincing as low-flying planes thundered out of Newark Airport, welcomed a new leaflet headed "Death from the Skies Again?"

Five thousand copies of the colorful four-page handbill were distributed last Tuesday by the New Jersey Communist Party in the Ironbound, Clinton Hill and Weequahic sections of Newark, and in Elizabeth and Hillside.

The leaflet, packed full of supporting evidence, exposed the fact that there are no enforceable safety rules at the airfield, where three airliners took off last year only to crash seconds later into heavily-populated Elizabeth, snuffing out 129 lives.

★

THE COMMUNIST leaflet revealed for the first time to thousands of people in North Jersey the facts exposed by "True" magazine.

(Continued on Back Page)

Airlines Poured Money Into Drive to Reopen Newark Airport

NEWARK.

A SMOKE-SCREEN of articles on "safety," editorials, maps and pictures blanketed the Newark and New York papers last week—all designed to lull the fear and anger of North Jersey residents as low-flying planes were zooming again from the re-opened Newark airport.

But one Newark News columnist, Albert M. Skea, spilled the real story last Sunday.

★

"LOTS OF MONEY WAS behind the National Air Transport Co-ordinating Committee in its drive to reopen Newark Airport," Skea reported in his column, "In The Air."

"Just how much money was behind NATCC, though, remains a secret. We put the question to C. R. Smith, president of American Airlines and chairman of the NATCC executive committee, and drew a blank. He said he could not state, offhand what financial contributions had been made to NATCC, adding that he presumed a full financial report would be made at the end of the year, just

as any company or organization makes an annual report."

★

THIS astonishing admission may prove embarrassing to the Port Authority and other government agencies since they allowed this self-same NATCC—a private group made up of the airlines interests—to write their own "safety" rules.

"NATCC represent all segments of aviation industry," Skea wrote, "including the Air Transport Association and the Aircraft Industries Association. The bite was made, directly and indirectly, all along the line."

The same column by Skea revealed another fact suppressed by the papers—the State Department of Defense has asked the Port of New York Authority to permit the Air National Guard to take off from Newark Airport with loaded guns. The Guard's 119th Fighter Squadron now uses McGuire Air Base at Wrightstown.

★

AUSTIN J. TOBIN, executive director of the Port Authority, con-

(Continued on Back Page)

Press Group Maps Boost in Circulation of The Worker

FIFTEEN enthusiastic men and women, determined to build the circulation of The Worker, met last week and discussed plans to take the paper to hundreds of new readers in the State. The main emphasis was laid on increasing bundle orders by involving more individuals in the distribution of the paper.

Mrs. Bertha Blokesberg, Freedom of the Press State Director, reported on the election results, and pointed up the real possibilities of increasing the Jersey Worker's circulation.

There are dozens of people in every county who want the

paper, but are not getting it because no one is taking it to them. That's our job as members of the Freedom of the Press Association—to see that every one of these people get the paper every week," said Mrs. Blokesberg.

Mac Gordon, circulation manager of The Worker, spoke about efforts being made to improve the paper by paying greater attention to its working class content. He also reported on some of the difficulties under which the paper is published, and urged support for the current drive to raise \$50,000 by the end of the year.

A REPORT TO OUR READERS:

'It Keeps Up Our Hopes and Confidence'

BY THE TIME you read this, we should have reached the half-way mark in our campaign for \$50,000 by Xmas. As of Tuesday evening, we had almost \$22,000 which we must have to finish out the year.

In the course of this campaign we have received hundreds of wonderful notes from our readers, old people giving out of their pension checks, children sending their cash birthday presents, housewives squeezing the money out of clothing and food budgets, workers collecting in the shops and sending parts of their wages or savings.

"To a paper that is honest, sincere and belongs to the workers," reads one note received as we write this, and accompanied by \$12. We are a few workers in Hoboken (N.J.) who have just begun to appreciate The Worker and who have for the first time donated to The Worker as a group. We feel such a paper must not be lost. For we who work in a hazardous and vicious industry where we do not yet understand how our fellow-workers, who are treated so in-

humanly, can reach a life of dignity, better health and decent conditions through a democratic union, find The Worker a ray of sunshine. It keeps up our hopes and confidence in ourselves and fellow-workers, teaching us how to fight.

"We send the \$12 with the hope we can raise more, and can get more readers."

Typical, too, is the letter from an 83-year-old Indianapolis worker, associate of the great working class leader, Eugene Victor Debs, who sends \$50 of his savings, and writes: "Today, the banner of the great struggle for a better world is held aloft by your wonderful, truthful and courageous paper. Please accept \$50 of my savings in appreciation of your work, and I pledge you \$10 a month as long as I can continue working."

Among contributors last week were several of the great veterans of the working class movement of the past half century, and some of the heroic figures of the present struggle against war-bent monopoly.

Israel Amter and his wife, Sadie Van Veen, two of America's lead-

Received as of Wednesday morning— \$22,000
Still to go— \$28,000
Send your contribution to: P.O. Box 196, Cooper Station, New York City.

ing Communists since the formation of that Party in 1919, sent \$10 in behalf of themselves and their son and daughter-in-law. Amter, outstanding organizer of the unemployed in the 1930s, and of the working class movement in various parts of the country, is now inactive because of illness.

From Chicago, the grand old veteran of the labor movement, Sam Hammersmark, sent \$100 and a poem which ended with the couplet: "Here is a hundred for The Worker, I never want to be a shirker."

Hammersmark was co-worker with William Z. Foster, Tom Mooney and other trade union leaders who built the unions in the early part of the century.

From Coopersburg, Pa., we received \$20 from Fred Biedenkapp, veteran trade union organizer who is now retired through illness, and

Andy Omholt, veteran of many great farm struggles. Omholt was the husband of the late Ella Reeve Bloor.

The six workingclass leaders of Detroit who face persecution under the thought-control Smith Act sent us \$25 collected among themselves, and another \$25 collected from others. They are Saul Wellman, Thomas Dennis, Helen Winter, Philip Schatz, Nat Canley and The Worker correspondent William Allan. And from Baltimore, another Smith Act victim, Regina Frankfeld, sends a contribution.

A group of workers in the conservative Jewish Morning Journal sent us \$24 "as the first installment," contributed because of their belief in press freedom; while from the steel region of Youngstown and Warren, Ohio, there came \$65 in honor of our editor, John Gates, now in Atlanta fed-

eral penitentiary for his championship of peace and the rights of the workingclass. Gates organized steelworkers and unemployed in the Youngstown-Warren area.

A group of garment workers, who have been steadily collecting in the shops, came through with \$60 to bring their total to \$162; while a group of Negro and white taxi drivers in the Bronx, who had earlier contributed \$100, came through with 10 more.

The Freedom of the Press Committee of Philadelphia sent \$50; there was \$50 from a rural Connecticut group; \$70 from the Massachusetts Freedom of the Press Committee; \$102 from the Washington Heights-Inwood Committee in New York; \$110 from a group of social workers in Brooklyn; \$100 from a Communist Party section in Brooklyn's 11th A.D., and more, many more, gifts from groups and individuals throughout the country.

The response has been very fine. But as yet only a small portion of our readers have given, some of them many times over. We still have a long way to go, and need the support of every reader.

Peace Sentiment Grows in UN; Washington Angered

By JOHN PITTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. THE QUESTION OF PEACE or more war in Korea neared a climax this week as the issue took the center of the stage at the United Nations.

The world-wide demand for peace was seen in the efforts of the Asian countries to bring about some form of cease-fire. Meanwhile, even the State Department's allies, the British and French delegations, were alarmed at the attempts of the U. S. delegation to ride roughshod over every move toward peace.

Pakistan on Friday urged a cease-fire now, and continued negotiations after the end of the fighting on remaining questions. But a U. S. representative said this would amount to leaving United States prisoners of war in the hands of the Koreans and Chinese. It was a rejection of a new bid to end the war, coupled with an indication that the U. S. is insisting on the repatriation of ALL

U. S. war prisoners, while denying the Chinese and Koreans the right to do the same.

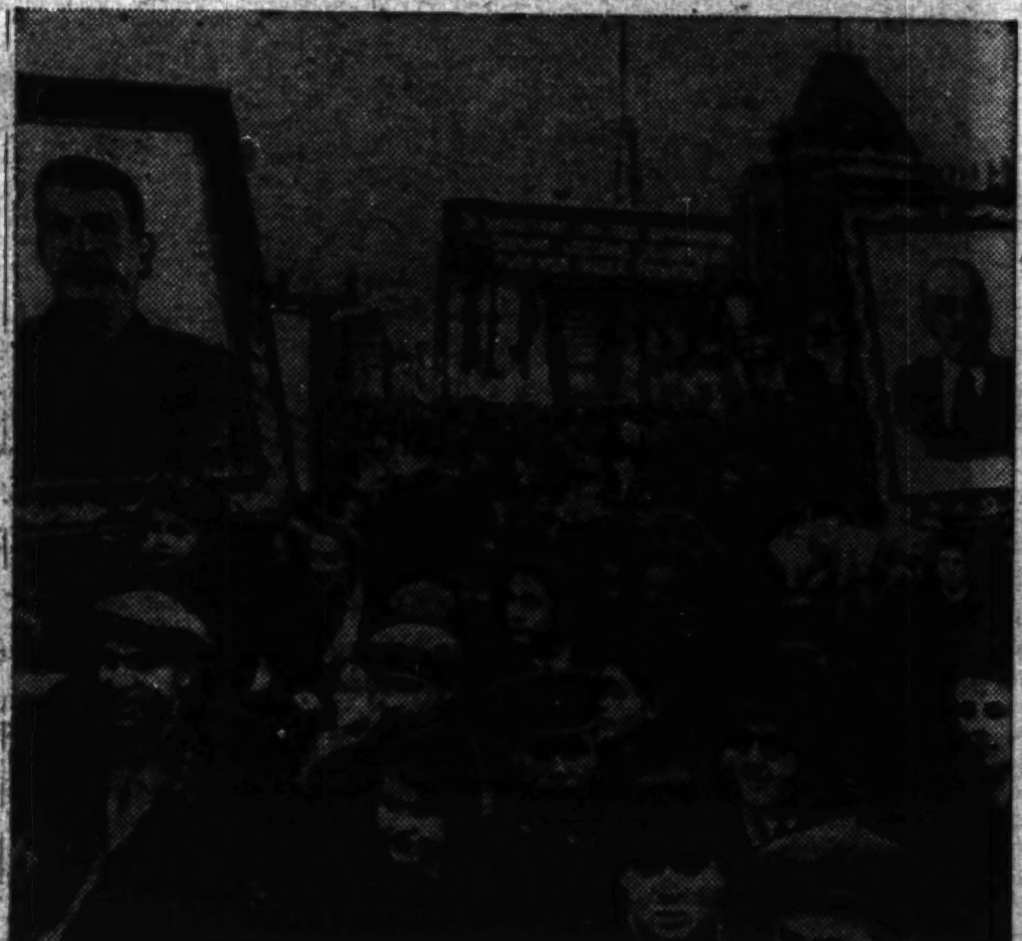
INDIA also proposed a settlement of the war prisoner question on the basis of international law and practice and the 1949 Geneva Convention. A U. S. spokesman categorically rejected the Indian proposal, even though one of its provisions affirmed the so-called "principle" championed by Washington. The Indian proposal declared there must be no use of force either to prevent prisoners going home or to send them home. Washington's flat rejection of this concession to "non-forcible repatriation" seemed to give new basis for the growing fear that Wall Street was determined to spread the war, against which the conservative Washington Post editorially cautioned Eisenhower this week, and bags of mail to the President-elect protested.

The clear implication was that Washington does not want to end

the war on any account, and that no matter how reasonable the Soviet proposal for strict adherence to international law and the 1944 Geneva Convention, the real rulers of our country are determined the war must go on.

Only a new and powerful movement of the people for a cease-fire now will change this situation, will demonstrate to Eisenhower that the Nov. 4 mandate for peace must be fulfilled.

THE BLOC of colonial powers this week remained on the defensive as colonialist policies were assailed in practically every committee of the seventh General Assembly. Pakistan's Professor Ahmed Shah Bokhari, while denouncing racism in the Union of South Africa, described the situation. He said the ramifications of colonialism were felt in all the committees. In the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) there was a struggle over the self-



MARK SOVIET HOLIDAY—Workers are seen in Moscow's Red Square as the entire Soviet peoples celebrated the 35th anniversary of the birth of the Soviet Union on Nov. 7th.

Thousands of Letters Ask Eisenhower to Halt War

THOUSANDS OF LETTERS are pouring into President-elect Eisenhower's headquarters at the Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga., demanding that he end the Korea war, it was reported by Albert Clark, staff correspondent of the Wall Street Journal. "The messages,"

wrote Clark, "on every kind of paper from expensive business letterheads to penciled notes scrawled on rough tablet sheets—make very clear that what's most expected of Ike is ending the Korea war."

Clark, in the Journal, quotes from a letter to Eisenhower by a Chicago mother asking that he halt the fighting: "If you do this, we will all believe you are the great man we hope you to be." The mother added ominously: "If you don't, how disappointed and betrayed we will feel."

According to Clark, some of the letter writers are concerned about taxes and government spending. "But the Korean war by all odds tops the list of specific problems the voters want Ike to tackle," writes Clark. He adds: "What may not prove so important to the President-elect is that the

letter-writers seem to feel he can work magic on the stalemated fighting."

Clark quotes a group of Beulah, Colo., women writing that they hope "you'll stop the fighting in Korea right away."

A woman from a small town in

Oklahoma wrote about her soldier son ill in a hospital in Japan. "Mr. Eisenhower," she pleaded, "please do all in your power to get him back in the States immediately."

And a Tennessee mother asks Eisenhower to try to find her son missing in action in Korea.

Polls Again Against Korea War

THE MAJORITY of the American people want the U. S. to get out of Korea. This is the conclusion of the Gallup and Roper polls this week.

In his syndicated newspaper column George Gallup said: "The Korean war probably contributed more to the Democratic defeat than any other single factor."

column acknowledged that the American people have given Eisenhower "a mandate to end the war in Korea quickly."

To the Gallup question: "Do you think the U. S. made a mistake in going into the war in Korea, or not?" 43 percent answered, "Yes, a mistake." 30 percent had "no opinion." 27 percent said, "No, not a mistake."

West German Parliament Defeats Rearmament Move

THE WAR - PROFITEERS' PLAN to remilitarize West Germany as the keystone of a remilitarized Western Europe this week struck a snag when the Adenauer Government's move for quick ratification of the Bonn war pacts was defeated in the Bundestag 179 to 166.

Opposing the immediate second and third reading of the pacts, which would then place them before the body for ratification, was a coalition of Social Democrats, Communists and rightwing splinter parties. Behind this Bundestag majority, however, was the mass coalition of trade unionists, religious and anti-war forces which have been conducting mass campaigns for a united, democratic and peaceful Germany.

IN GREECE, a so-called centrist government was supplanted in rigged elections by an openly fascist regime headed by the notorious militarist Field Marshal Alexander Papagos. The fascist regime came in with Washington's blessing and Wall Street's financial and diplomatic assistance. Papagos is expected to intensify the already fascist-like repression of the people and to strengthen the war plans

of the Belgrade-Athens-Ankara aggressive bloc.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM moved in the Western Hemisphere to consolidate its Caribbean colonies vis-a-vis Wall Street this week, announcing a plan for federation of the British West Indies, including Trinidad and Jamaica. Federation has been a long-time demand of the peoples in these countries, but an all embracing federation which will cut across imperialist boundaries. Moreover, a genuine federation of these territories can only be effected by the free and voluntary action of the peoples enjoying independence. The British move, while motivated by the London City moneybags' striving for maximum profits, can be expected to give new impetus to the people's demand for self-determination.

Children's Hoot!

Another People's Artists Children's Hour—funny, with folk songs, group singing, games, dancing, refreshments, surprises. Ages 6-12, all the adults must be accompanied by children.

Sat. Nov. 29—2 P.M.
Young Men's Club, 405 West St.

McCarthyite Judges Dictate Pattern of Nelson Frameup

(Continued from Page 3)
said Steve. "Workers are framed in every State. But the frame-ups are more naked and brazen in this

barony of the coal and steel kings than in any other Northern State. That was true in the so-called 'Molly Maguire' trials in the hard coal fields in the 1870's when the president of the Reading Railroad took over the job of the District Attorney and 20 innocent miners were hanged. And it's true in Pittsburgh today, where judges are leaders of the fascist 'American Battling Communism' society."

The peculiar Pittsburgh frameup pattern, added Nelson, comes from the alliance of these Pennsylvania judges with FBI labor spies and the Department of Justice.

THE TIMETABLE of the Pittsburgh witchhunting plots shows how the State and Federal framers team up together against labor's vanguard.

I give this time-table below:

1948—The Americans Battling Communism Society was founded by a group of fascist-minded judges. Among them were Judge Harry M. Montgomery, who later sentenced Steve Nelson to 20 years and Judge Blair F. Gunther, who now sits on the State Superior Court, that had just denied Steve's appeal. They were backed by Michael A. Musmanno.

February, 1950—The Americans Battling Communism Society finances the FBI labor spy Matt Cvetic while he does two jobs: (1) testifying against Steve Nelson at the House Un-American Committee hearings in Washington; (2)

calling for the prosecution of Communists, who were sending food to the striking miners.

BEN CAREATHERS, William Albertson and James Dolsen, three of Nelson's present co-defendants, were active in that strike relief campaign.

June, 1950—The "ABC" group and Judge Musmanno demand the indictment of Nelson and other Communist leaders under the Pennsylvania "sedition" act of 1919.

July, 1950—Judge Musmanno, doffs his robes and buys a copy of the Communist Manifesto from James Dolsen, Daily Worker writer as future "evidence."

August, 1950—Judge Michael Musmanno, acting as a cop and an agent provocateur, raids Communist headquarters in company with the labor spy, Matt Cvetic. Nelson, Dolsen and Andy Onda were arrested the same day and held under \$100,000 bail at Musmanno's demand. They got out weeks later on \$10,000 bail.

Oct. 17, 1950, Nelson, Onda and Dolsen indicted.

Nov. 4, 1950, Harry Alan Sherman, chairman of Americans Battling Communism, denounced by Pittsburgh Courier, Negro newspaper, for his "race prejudice," in opposing public housing for Negroes.

Jan. 2, 1951, Eight months "sedition" trial begins, with John McTernan, Hyman Schlesinger and Basil Pollitt of counsel.

Jan., Feb., March, 1951, Musmanno screams hysterically against "Communism" for two and a half months from witness chair. He had been trained as an "expert" by the fascists in Italy.

May, 1951, Nelson crippled in auto accident and severed from case.

July, 1951, Musmanno invades Nelson's sickroom in Philadelphia; is driven out.

June, 1951, Americans Battling Communism has Defense Attorney Hymen Schlesinger arrested on fake "sedition" charges. He was beaten up in prison by anti-Semitic guards, but his case was later dismissed.

August, 1951, FBI arrests Nelson, Onda, Dolsen, Ben Careathers, Albertson and Irving Weissman on Smith Act charges. FBI timed arrests while Onda was making summation to jury for purpose of ensuring his conviction.

August, 1951, "Pittsburgh 6" indicted; All spend weeks in prison, Dolsen three months, before released on bail (\$22,000 for four each), \$15,000 for Dolsen.

August 31, 1950, Onda, Dolsen convicted in "sedition" case. Musmanno, Matt Cvetic and other Federal FBI spies were chief frameup witnesses.

Dec. 1951, Gunman tries to kill Nelson with revolver in West Penn Hospital in Pittsburgh. Gunman shouted that he was with "Americans Battling Communism."

Dec. 1951, Judge Montgomery, ABC leader, forces Nelson to trial

without counsel while he was sick.

Dec.—Jan. 1952, Nelson exposes frameup and defends Communist Party in brilliant self defense trial against Musmanno's nephew, William Cercone, the prosecutor.

Jan. 18, 1952, "Pittsburgh 6" reindicted; indictment timed to prejudice Nelson's defense.

Jan. 30, 1952, Nelson convicted by handpicked jury after 21 hours. The 13th juror—prejudice and fear—convicted me," said Nelson in moving speech.

June 26, 1952, Montgomery throws Nelson into prison, canceling his bail, after lower court denies appeal.

July 10, 1952, Montgomery sentences Nelson to 20 years in the medieval Allegheny County Workhouse; plus \$10,000 fine, and \$13,000 "costs" of the frameup.

Aug., Sept., Oct., Federal

Judge Wm. Alvah Stewart denies all defense motions against stacked jury panels, which exclude trade unionists and Negroes, while Nelson is kept in prison without bail.

Oct. 1952, Nelson sentenced to "hole" for nine days; glasses and notes taken away and dungeon lights out so he can't work on his defense. Transferred to County Prison in three days by court order, after protests.

Oct. 1952, Onda, very sick with heart ailment, finally severed from case after several heart attacks.

Nov. 6, 1952, Frameup Smith Act trial of Nelson, Careathers, Albertson, Dolsen and Weissman began. This means "double jeopardy" for Nelson and Dolsen, who will face same "evidence" (books) and stoolies as before. Attorneys Bertram Edises and Ralph Powe are defending them.

THE CONTEST IS EXTENDED MORE TIME TO WORK ON YOUR GARMENT

MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful SEWING CONTEST—you make your own garment—for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

- 1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill End before Monday, Dec. 8.
- 2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
- 3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
- 4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, DEC. 22, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

PRIZES:

- 1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
- 2—A piece of cutting of your own choice.
- 3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
- 4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.

Panel of 5 Judges—2 Modiste, 2 Dreammakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE DAILY WORKER STAFF OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE ELIGIBLE, NOR ANY EMPLOYEE OF MILL END IMPORTS.

MILL END IMPORTS — 799 B'WAY — ROOM 206

A Note to All Progressives:

You said you were too busy to go to school until after the elections, so the Jefferson School has complied with your request and has arranged:

Special 5-Session Courses

Register and Attend Classes All Week

Take Advantage of This Opportunity!

Brochures can be obtained in the office of

Jefferson School of Social Science

575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16 St.) WA 9-1600

RESORT

— Inter-racial —

Reservations still available

Four-Day Thanksgiving Weekend

Cultural • Dancing Programs

Mark and Ray Backinger

Louis Norman

WRITE OR PHONE NOW!

RIDGEFIELD (Conn.) 6-6648

N. Y. Office: AL 5-6002

Open all year around

DO YOUR

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

of Imported Linens

This Month and Save

Sale on now at

STANLEY THEATRE

586 7th Ave.

A large selection of Table Cloths, Sets with Napkins, Kitchen Towels, Guest Towels, Pillow Cases in all colors and sizes.

Bring this coupon and you will get a 10% reduction on all items

Classified Ads

APARTMENT TO SHARE

Will share my handsome downtown apt with woman, references, or rent a room without use of apt. All modern conveniences. Write Box 410, The Worker.

APARTMENT TO RENT

APARTMENT for rent in Hoboken, N. J. Call HO 4-6492 between 1 and 8 p.m.

APARTMENT FOR SALE

5-ROOM APARTMENT for sale, with furniture. In quiet residential section. Call between 4 and 6 p.m. 1388 Clinton Ave., Apt 5A, Bronx.

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT

IN 5-ROOM APT.—Attractive room, kitchen, all privileges near transportation. Young man \$10 a week. Box 111, The Worker.

HALL TO RENT

STUDIO HALL for rent, perfect for meetings, parties, movies, dances and lectures at 77 Fifth Ave., at 15th St. Tel. AL 5-9935.

OFFERED FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVE RUGS, 9 x 12. New and Used; also large stock carpets slightly used, red, green, blue, plain and figured; especially suitable for stairs, halls and foyers. \$2.00 and \$3.00 per yard. Broadway Carpet Service, 1908 Amsterdam Ave. N. Y. C. (at 157th St.)

APPLIANCES

FOR YOUR HOLIDAY SHOPPING—A FEW SUGGESTIONS LISTED BELOW

	VALUE	OUR PRICE
English Bicycle	\$49.95	\$49.95
Electric Train Set	\$2.45	\$1.95
Electric Blanket	\$9.95	\$4.95
Hair Dryer	\$4.95	\$3.95

AT SPECIAL PRICES

A COMPLETE LINE OF TOYS

Standard Brand Distributors

143 4th Ave. (13th & 14th Sts.) GR 3-7419

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS

MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA announces evening classes for beginners, adults and children. Instructions free to members. \$50 weekly dues. Non-profit organization. Write 106 E. 14 St., N.Y. 3.

SERVICES

(Painting)

PAINTING and decorating by Zech. NAYARR 2-8944. ES 7-1451.

(Upholstery)

CALL Hyacinth 5-2887 for sofa, rewebbed, reupholstered, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slip-covered, reupholstered. Cordrady attention. Call mornings 9 to 3.

MOVING AND STORAGE

JIMMIE & SPIKE'S Moving and Picking Service, city, beach and country. UN 3-7915 and UN 4-7107.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE

packed van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7194.

MONUMENTS

WEISS MONUMENTAL WORKS

1410 WASHINGTON AVE.

Call 1-1000

Everyone, But Everyone
Is Coming to the
CRC HOLIDAY BAZAAR

Don't miss it . . . See our ad on Page 8

HOLIDAY CARDS WORK FOR FRIENDSHIP, UNDERSTANDING & PEACE! Five exclusive designs, in colors, each with a message of world friendship — welcomed by all. Increase your list! Order NOW! Complete assortment with envelopes, \$1 for 10, \$2 for 25, \$3.75 for 50, \$6.00 for 100. American-Russian Institute, 381 Post St., San Francisco 4, Calif.

Hi-Fidelity Radio Phonographs

Vector Laboratories

217 Third Avenue • GR 3-7686

New York 3, N. Y.

Sales • Installation • Service

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

CARL JACK R.

BRODSKY

All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.

799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE

FRANK GIARAMITA

19 E. 7th St. GR 7-2457

Efficient • Reliable

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN

197 SECOND AVENUE

Sta. 13 and 14 Sts. — GR 7-0444

Quality Chinese Food

Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

TOY FAIR

all educator-selected, new standard toys

at REAL SAVINGS

TWO DAYS ONLY

Manhattan

Friday, Nov. 21

Saturday, Nov. 22

11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL

16th St. and 6th Ave.

Bronx

Friday, Nov. 22

Saturday, Nov. 23

11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

HUNGARIAN HOUSE

2141 Southern Blvd.

Brooklyn

Saturday, Dec. 6

Sunday, Dec. 7

11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

86-05 Bay Parkway

corner 86th St., Brooklyn

Sponsored by Families of Smith Act Victims—to guarantee the minimum need of the imprisoned—Indifference a crime of the heart

White Supremacy Hit at Convention of Educators

ATLANTIC CITY
WALTER WHITE, executive secretary of the NAACP, told the teachers who attended the recent convention of the New Jersey Education Association that "the struggle for freedom from fear, want and racial discrimination is not due solely to the agitation of Communists."

"... They, of course, active in all these places (Asian countries—ed.) where there is trouble, but the simple reason is that hundreds of millions of people are tired of being hungry, diseased, the victims of colonialism and of white arrogance," White declared.

Meanwhile a movement for a tax revision to secure \$60,000,000 additional state aid for schools has been organized by the N. J. Citizens Committee for State School Aid. This committee includes representatives from the Federated District Boards of Education, New Jersey Education Association, PTA groups and the State League of Municipalities.

THE CITIZENS GROUP is organized on a county basis. The county secretaries are: Atlantic, Henry Zimmerman; Bergen, Mrs.

Negro Judge Sentences Bigot

TRENTON
"IET" MAGAZINE, pocket weekly, reports on one of the first cases heard by U. S. Commissioner Clifford R. Moore of Trenton, first Negro in the state named to a federal post since Reconstruction days.

Judge Moore was sitting in Federal Court when a woman was brought before him for reckless driving in Fort Dix. Arrested by two Negro MPs, she had refused to show her driver's license.

Asked why, she said, "I'm not going to show a n—r anything." "Well," said Commissioner Moore, "You're about to be sentenced by a n—r judge."

She fainted dead away.

Double Mercer Communist Vote

BERT SALWEN, Communist Party candidate for Freeholder in Mercer County, received more than double the vote cast for the last Communist candidate who ran in 1950. Salwen got 388 votes as compared to 176 two years ago. Salwen made Peace—ending the Korea war—the main issue in speeches, leaflets and letters to voters in the country.

Meanwhile the Communist Party of New Jersey last week distributed 7,500 copies of a forceful leaflet calling on the people to deluge Eisenhower with letters, post cards and telegrams demanding a cease-fire in Korea. The leaflet pointed out that:

"The outcome of the elections proves one thing above all else—the American people want Peace! They want an immediate end to the Korean war! The voters did not give the Republicans a mandate for war and reaction. The forces behind Eisenhower will undoubtedly try to use the election victory to sharpen the attacks on labor and the people."

"But the workers' hatred for Taft-Hartley remains. No President can doom the fight for FEPC. Millions of workers are fighting the wage freeze in their unions. Housewives are still faced with high prices, and war taxes weigh down workers, middleclass and small business people."

"The people's desire for Peace and security will inevitably collide with the Republican Party's anti-labor Big Business objectives. If the people fight back the hand of reaction can be stayed. Peace can be won. The people are more powerful than any President and all the politicians."

Clifford H. Page; Burlington, John John E. Mongon; Camden, Charles B. Coe; Cape May, Willard B. Matthews; Gloucester, T. Franklin Kershner; Hudson, Urban Chase; Hunterdon, Frank Dee; Mercer, Walter H. Lawyer; Middlesex, Clifford B. Lance; Monmouth, William M. Smith; Morris, Willard M. Hedden; Ocean, Carl M. Bair; Passaic, Mrs. Charles Offhouse; Salem, Albert S. Shuck; Somerset, Harold W. Heimbeck; Sussex, Clifford Dennis; Union, B. P. Lewis; Warren, William H. West.

Fight to Save Negro From Chain Gang

(Continued from Page 1)
a wonderful employee."

EXTRADITION papers have been signed by Gov. Driscoll, handing Reed, father of two children, over to the chain gang. More than 100 telegrams appealing for justice have been sent to the Governor by Dover residents.

Hundreds of others have come to his aid, and throughout the area, church congregations have prayed for his freedom.

Rev. Edward Miller of the First Baptist Church in Dover, told his parishioners he is convinced of Reed's innocence. Legal aid has been offered by State Senator David Young.

At a hearing Nov. 25, evidence will be presented to prove that Reed's arrest was illegal.

AS REED AWAITS what amounts to a life-or-death decision from Jersey's "civil rights" governor, the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress drew a sharp parallel between this case and that of Sam Jordan, who was saved from being sent to a Georgia chain gang earlier this year.

"Only the overwhelming shocked protest from the whole city of Bayonne stopped Gov. Driscoll's hand," said CRC secretary Lewis Moroz. "Then, too, the governor, in the name of 'state's rights,' hastened to sign away a man's life to the Ku Klux Klan-ridden South."

He called for a state-wide movement to condemn and block all extraditions southern states, and urged all Jerseyans to write or wire Gov. Driscoll at the State House in Trenton, protesting Reed's extradition.

AIRLINES' \$\$

(Continued from Page 1)

firmed this new menace to North Jersey residents, when Skea queried him.

The airlines and the bought press have greeted the new north-south runway as insuring "a permanent ban on flight movements over the heart of Elizabeth." The heart of Elizabeth—the downtown business area—be by-passed in current flight patterns, but planes fly directly overhead in residential Hillside and Elizabethport, which is crowded with industrial plants, like the giant Singer Company.

The first suit involving last year's fatal crashes in Elizabeth was filed last week against National Airlines. Mrs. Dorothy A. Phillips, a tenant in one of the wrecked apartment houses is suing for \$300,000 damages. Others who suffered death, injury or property losses are planning court suits. In a similar tragedy several years ago in Perth Amboy, where ammunition cargo exploded, more than 13,000 damage suits were brought, with the government made co-defendant in many.

Pittsburghers Vow Fight For Smith Act Defendants

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH
THREE HUNDRED workers crowded a hall on the edge of Pittsburgh's largest steel mill and cheered Steve Nelson and other "Pittsburgh Five" defendants at a buffet dinner late Sunday.

It was the biggest progressive meeting in the smog-and-terror ridden atmosphere of the steel city since 1948. Many workers who had kept in the background for several years were there.

Steve Nelson himself wasn't present. He was locked up behind four feet of granite. But the crowd kept interrupting again and again with applause when Steve's wife Margaret brought the workers his greetings. And the people gave a heart-warming reception to Steve's co-defendant, William Albertson, when he told of the Pittsburgh Five's fight to prevent a third World War. They also gave a glad welcome to Ben Careathers, Jim Dolsen and Irving Weissman, the other defendants.

THE CROWD had come to greet the guest of honor, the artist, Rockwell Kent, president of the International Workers Order, on his 70th birthday. But the workers had also come to demonstrate against the Department of Justice's deportations' delirium and against the thought control trials that have been cursing Pittsburgh for two years.

"We're tired of being afraid," said a Slovak-American mother, who had come with a group of steelworkers and their wives from the city of McKeesport nearby.

"It's too late to be afraid," added Rockwell Kent in his speech a little later. "We have to fight fascism together."

THE MEETING was chaired by Rev. Burton Logan, the religious editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, the country's largest Negro newspaper.

SHOP TALK

(Continued from Page 1)
TO SMEAR STRIKERS

Laurence F. Lee, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, last week in a speech in Rutherford, announced plans for a smear against workers striking for better wages, conditions, etc. The Chamber will cover up its attack on labor by calling its "investigation" an attempt to find out if strikes in defense plants have been inspired by Communists. Any struggle of working people to improve their conditions is a "Red plot" as far as the Chamber of Commerce is concerned.

PROFITS ROLE IN

Big Business outfits continue to rake in the gravy as a result of huge profits plus federal tax benefits. The Defense Production Administration has just allowed Central Railroad of N. J. to write off 70 percent of a \$2,936,165 project cost as depreciation in a five-year period. Radio Corporation of America, Harrison, got permission to write off 65 percent of a \$1,585,043 project. It's a wonderful war—for some people, isn't it? In the meantime snow and freezing cold blanket the front in Korea.

WESTINGHOUSE POLL

An NLRB election at Westinghouse Elevator, Jersey City, was held last week. Shop Talk went to press too early to record the results. On the ballot were Local 456, United Electrical Workers, Independent, and the CIO-IUE. Local 456 is the present bargaining agent for the production workers in the plant.

RAPS WAGE FREEZE

Joseph P. Selly, president of the American Communications Assn.

gious editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, the country's largest Negro newspaper.

Rev. Logan, an excellent singer, led the crowd in singing the Star Spangled Banner, when he opened the meeting. Then he called for a united struggle to save the IWO from the reactionaries' attacks, and to protect civil liberties.

"This is no time for weak knees nor quitters," the Negro religious leader said.

A fighting speech by Pat Cush, the grand old man of the labor movement, who has been battling the Steel Trust since he was president of the big Homestead Steel local 63 years ago, was one of the high points of the meeting.

"I am immensely encouraged tonight," the 85-year-old veteran said. "I see victory ahead. The time is not far off when the workers will rise in their might and put an end to these witchhunts."

YOUTH was there also. A young Negro steel worker brought solidarity greetings from a labor youth group to the Pittsburgh Five and Rockwell Kent. And many other young workers were present also.

Youth—very youthful youth—also spiced up the affair with delightful dances in scarlet costumes of East Europe. And some of their parents brought greetings: from Croatian Russian, Slovak and Italian and other sections of the IWO.

An Italian IWO representative brought his greetings in music. He sang people's songs in Russian, Jewish, Spanish and other languages as well as bits of opera in his native language.

THE CROWD grew angry, however, as it heard speakers tell of the brutalities of the American witchhunts.

"The attack is not only against the foreign born workers and the

ardently progressive groups," said Allen McNeil, district representative of the United Electrical Workers union. The attack is now being directed against the trade unions as well.

McNeil referred briefly to the Department of Justice's recent attack on himself. He was arrested recently on false immigration charges for two reasons he said. First as a blow at the union, and second as part of the American Government's pay-off to Franco for military bases.

"They are making a special attack on men who fought in Spain," continued McNeil. "It isn't an accident that two of the members of the Pittsburgh 5 fought in Spain. I'm proud that I fought against Franco. I hated fascism then and I hate it more than ever today." (Steve Nelson and Irving Weissman are Spanish War veterans.)

ALBERTSON, whom everyone calls "Bill," gave Rockwell Kent the defendants' warm thanks for his part in the fight to get bail for Steve Nelson.

"Your letter to District Attorney James Malone made him so angry," said Albertson, "that he released it to the press. And the story inspired many hundreds of other friends of freedom to write similar letters for bail for Steve Nelson."

AT MELLON'S ORDERS

Albertson then dealt with the reasons behind the Pittsburgh frame-ups.

"We were arrested at the orders of the Mellons and the Scalfes and the other rulers of Pittsburgh because they are getting scared. They are getting scared because the people are waking up. They are scared at the people's opposition to war. And they are scared when they think of the time when the working people will decide to get back the wealth they have created."

ASK SAFETY

(Continued from Page 1)

azine, which were carefully buried by every Jersey paper except the Elizabeth Daily Journal.

In its October issue, "True's" aviation expert, Donald Kehoe, wrote a carefully-documented article proving that government investigating bodies suppressed the fact that at least two of the three Elizabeth crashes were caused by defects in the reversible propeller mechanism, and that both these planes had records of earlier propeller trouble.

RIPPING ASIDE the official-sounding title of the National Air Transport Co-ordinating Committee, the leaflet pointed out that NACO is a private organization... made up and financed by the same Big Business outfits which covered up the REAL cause of the Elizabeth crashes.

Warning that death from the skies may occur again the Communist Party urged protests to the authorities demanding the airport be re-located away from heavily-populated city areas and that manual locks be installed on all planes to prevent propellers from accidentally reversing.

"Until then," the leaflet ends, "No flights over Elizabeth, Wequahic, Ironbound or Elizabethport! Keep Newark Airport Closed."

Copies of the leaflet, with a press release, were sent by Charles Nusser, N. J. Communist Party leader, to all newspapers in New Jersey and to the mayors and commissioners of Newark, Elizabeth and Hoboken.

State Legislature Opens Jan. 6

Labor, Farmers, Negro People Should Prepare Program NOW

By ROBERT HARDT

HARRISBURG.—A legislative struggle of major proportions is shaping up in the state when the legislature convenes on Jan. 6. The issues are many and varied. First and foremost is the effect of the war economy on the conditions of the people of this state with the unbearable tax burden increasing the difficulties of the working population.

Big business in this state is readying a program that will still further increase the tax burden of the people through sales and increased income taxes.

PEACE is vital for the advancement of the health and educational standards of Pennsylvania.

Recently an official revealed that Philadelphia and Pittsburgh were rapidly becoming the number one centers in the United States for the climbing rate of tuberculosis. This disease, which can be controlled if adequate funds are appropriated, affects the workers and Negro people in the main.

The crisis in the school system is reaching proportions that can bring us back to the days of the little red schoolhouse. School buildings are deteriorating, many children can attend school for only half day because of overcrowded conditions and lack of teachers. Meanwhile officials yell for additional funds for civil defense purposes.

LABOR wants anti-injunction legislation in labor disputes enacted. Labor also wants an absentee ballot law for railroad and teamsters enabling them to vote when the nature of their work carries them out of this state on election day, as well as legislation forcing

employers to pay their employees for time lost while they vote.

FARMERS are deeply concerned with rising production costs and lower prices they receive for their products.

Miles Horst, State Secretary of Agriculture, states that farmers in 1953 will continue getting lower prices for their products while production costs continue to rise.

Dairy farmers want a complete revamping of the archaic Penna. Milk Control Commission which keeps the working farmer from setting policy.

CIVIL LIBERTIES groups of varied character want the repeal of the sedition act, the Musmanno law, and Pechan Oath bill.

The Negro people are pressing for representation in the highest offices in this state as well as appointments to higher judgeships.

With only six weeks left before the state legislature convenes, conferences of labor, farmers, and the Negro people should get under way with no further delay. The bloc of Negro, labor, and liberal state assemblymen will need popular support for a people's legislation program that can be carried through in the state assembly.

The issues before the people of Pennsylvania are: peace; taxes; the repeal of the sedition, Musmanno, and Pechan laws; adequate funds for health and educational facilities for the people; appointment of Negroes to the highest offices in this state as well as appointments of Negroes to judgeships higher than municipal courts.

Struggle for Negro Judges Must Continue

PHILADELPHIA.—White supremacy has cost Pennsylvania Democrats, and their liberal and labor supporters (whites as well as Negro), two federal judgeships. Here are the facts:

For months prior to the recent election, virtually all Philadelphia's Negro leadership united in an unprecedented campaign for the appointment of Negroes to vacant federal and state judiciary posts.

THE MOVEMENT WAS so powerful that for the first time the Philadelphia Bar Association listed three Negroes among the 19 names it recommended to Gov. Fine and President Truman for judicial vacancies. (Penna. Worker, Aug. 10).

Following the advice of local politicians, both Truman and Fine played safe "on the Negro issues; they refused to make any judicial appointments before the election.

Now—it is not Truman, but Eisenhower who will appoint judges to the vacancies left by the resignations of Democratic federal judges McGranery and Bard.

WHITE LABOR leaders and

liberals have certainly not gained from their refusal to support the demand among the Negro people for representation in the Pennsylvania judiciary. The denial of democratic rights to the Negro people is a blow at the rights of labor.

Both the AFL and CIO endorsed Judge Bard for the U. S. Senate. But the leadership of both powerful labor groups sidestepped the endorsement of a Negro judge to replace Bard or McGranery.

Workers will soon have two Eisenhower appointees to face on the federal bench.

LABOR AND ALL LIBERALS should now join the Negro people in insisting that Eisenhower and Gov. Fine appoint Negroes to the judicial posts that are still vacant.

In addition, there is still time for labor to join the demand that both major parties nominate Negroes for the local judicial posts coming up for election in 1953.

Nominating papers start circulating for these, and other posts, in February.

(To be continue)

PENNA. EDITION The Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 47 26 November 23, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

HEAR GERSON ON ELECTIONS, GIVE \$500 TO THE WORKER

PHILADELPHIA.—The prospect of the election of a more liberal Congress in 1954 through a coalition of the labor, Negro and peace vote, was seen by Simon Gerson, legislative expert and recent candidate for Congress, who spoke here last week on "An Analysis of the 1952 Presidential Elections."

Addressing the meeting sponsored by the Pennsylvania Worker Gerson said that there was no need for pessimism over the results of the election, because the Eisenhower victory was based largely on the votes of people who mistakenly thought they were voting for a peace candidate.

POINTING out that the Democratic Party polled approximately the same number of votes that won for Truman in 1948, he attributed the Eisenhower majority to the fact that young voters unwilling to lose their lives in Korea and women, concerned about peace, had given him their votes.

Voters showed their rejection of the Truman war program through rejecting Stevenson who supported and accepted in full the Truman record.

DESPITE THE SMALL vote of the Progressive Party, Gerson stated, they had made a contribution of greatest importance to the election by forcing to the front the question of a cease-fire in Korea. So far-reaching were the effects of their agitation on this question that it became the central issue in the closing weeks of the campaign of the major parties, he declared.

Looking ahead, Gerson saw the prospect of labor becoming more united against the anti-labor attitudes of the new administration; a more united fight for civil rights for Negroes; a growing revulsion against McCarthyism and McCarthianism; with peace a primary question among all groups outside of reactionary circles.

Accompanying Gerson, who was recently acquitted as a Smith Act trial victim in New York, was Joseph Dermer, publisher of the Daily Worker.

Dermer urged support for the \$50,000 fund drive of The Worker and accepted a contribution of \$500 from Pennsylvania readers, presented at the meeting from contributions and the audience collection.

DAILY WORKER NEEDS \$\$

Five hundred dollars for the \$50,000 Daily Worker fund campaign was raised at the Pennsylvania Worker meeting last week.

This splendid beginning should not allow our readers to rest on their laurels. The fight for peace is gaining in intensity. On Jan. 6 the Pennsylvania legislature will convene in Harrisburg. On Jan. 3 Congress convenes.

The voice of the Daily Worker

er and The Worker must not be stilled.

Every penny of the \$50,000 for these papers must be forthcoming.

If you have not contributed do so at once. If you have contributed—send along an additional contribution.

Send your contribution to the Pennsylvania Worker — Box 5544, Kingsessing Station, Philadelphia, 43 or The Worker, 35 E. 12 St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.

Prosperity Note:

Slaughter of Miners — Up Hard Coal Production — Down

HARRISBURG.—Although production of hard coal has declined by 2,275,000 net tons in the first ten months of 1952 in comparison to the same period of 1951, the slaughter of hard coal miners has increased in the same period. For the first ten months of 1951

there were 79 fatalities in the hard coal fields. In 1952 fatal accidents rose to 83.

The real story of mine fatalities lies in the fact that accidents are based on the amount of coal mined. With a decline in hard coal production and an increase in fatalities it is obvious that the coal operators are continuing their disregard for mine safety laws, weak as they are.

The figures on fatalities were released by William J. Clements, deputy secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Mines Harrisburg, and the figures on hard coal production were released by the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

These figures do not include accidents in the soft coal fields.



Eighty-four people attended a dinner to raise funds to intensify the struggle to free Byard Jenkins, (above) Negro youth framed on a murder charge. The dinner was arranged by the Free Jenkins Committee. Rev. C. W. Derrickson, chairman, at the Mt. Zion Methodist Church, 1530 N. 11th St.

Penna. CRC to Map Civil Liberties Fight

PHILADELPHIA.—William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, will report to Philadelphians on the state of civil liberties as observed in a recent cross country trip. The meeting will be held in the Philadelphia Rom of Reynolds Hall, Nov. 24, at 8:30 p.m.

Developments in the fight to free Steve Nelson and the other Pittsburgh Smith Act trial victims will be discussed by John L. Holton, director of the Pennsylvania CRC, as well as a program for the defense of Constitutional liberties during 1953.

Vote for Strike At Westinghouse

CHESTER.—The workers of the huge Westinghouse plant located at Lester, a few miles from here, voted 4 to 1 for a strike if he company did not discontinue its policy of chiseling on the wages and working conditions of the workers.

Local 107, UE (Independent), represents the 8,000 salaried and production employees of the plant. The vote empowers the executive board to call a strike if necessary. No strike date was set.



MRS. MARGARET NELSON

MARGARET NELSON, (above) will be the speaker at youth dinner honoring the Pittsburgh Smith Act defendants Nov. 21, 8 p.m. at China House, 9th and Race Sts. Funds will go for defense of Steve Nelson, Ben Careathers and the other four indicted working-class leaders.

Pennsylvania Edition of THE WORKER

Address all mail to Box 5544, Kingsessing Station Philadelphia 43, Pennsylvania

Halt War, Letters Tell Eisenhower

SEE PAGE 2

'It Keeps Up Our Hopes and Confidence'

"To a paper that is honest, sincere and belongs to the workers," reads one note received as we write this, and accompanied by \$12. We are a few workers in Hoboken (N.J.) who have just begun to appreciate The Worker and who have for the first time donated to The Worker as a group. We feel such a paper must not be lost. For we who work in a hazardous and vicious industry where we do not yet understand how our fellow-workers, who are treated so in-

Israel Amter and his wife, Sadie Van Veen, two of America's lead-

From Coopersburg, Pa., we received \$20 from Fred Biedenkapp, veteran trade union organizer who is now retired through illness, and

A group of workers in the conservative Jewish Morning Journal sent us \$24 "as the first installment," contributed because of their belief in press freedom; while from the steel region of Youngstown and Warren, Ohio, there came \$65 in honor of our editor, John Gates, now in Atlantic City.

The response has been very fine. But as yet only a small portion of our readers have given, some of them many times over. We still have a long way to go, and need the support of every reader.

Peace Sentiment Grows in UN; Washington Angered

Pakistan on Friday urged a cease-fire now, and continued negotiations after the end of the fighting on remaining questions. But a U. S. representative said this would amount to leaving United States prisoners of war in the hands of the Koreans and Chinese. It was a rejection of a new bid to end the war, coupled with an indication that the U. S. is insisting on the repatriation of ALL

The clear implication was that Washington does not want to end

THE BLOC of colonial powers this week remained on the defensive as colonialist policies were assailed in practically every committee of the seventh General Assembly. Pakistan's Professor Ahmed Shah Bokhari, while denouncing racism in the Union of South Africa, described the situation. He said the ramifications of colonialism were felt in all the committees. In the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) there was a struggle over the self-

(Continued on Page 8)



MARK SOVIET HOLIDAY—Workers are seen in Moscow's Red Square as the entire Soviet peoples celebrated the 35th anniversary of the birth of the Soviet Union on Nov. 7th.

Thousands of Letters Ask Eisenhower to Halt War

for the President-elect is that the

A woman from a small town in

And a Tennessee mother asks Eisenhower to try to find her son missing in action in Korea.

Polls Again Against Korea War

In his syndicated newspaper column George Gallup said: "The Korean war probably contributed more to the Democratic defeat than any other factor."

To the Gallup question: "Do you think the U. S. made a mistake in going into the war in Korea, or not?" 43 percent answered, "Yes, a mistake"; 20 percent had "no opinion"; 37 percent said it was "not a mistake."

West German Parliament Defeats Rearmament Move

IN GREECE, a so-called socialist government was supplanted at rigged elections by an openly fascist regime headed by the notorious militarist Field Marshall Alexander Papagos. The fascist regime came in with Washington's blessing and Wall Street's financial and diplomatic assistance. Papagos is expected to intensify the already fascist-like repression of the people, and to strengthen the war plans.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM moved in the Western Hemisphere to consolidate its Caribbean colonies vis-a-vis Wall Street this week, announcing a plan for federation of the British West Indies, including Trinidad and Jamaica. Federation has been a long-time demand of the peoples in these countries, but an all embracing federation which will cut across imperialist boundaries. Moreover, a genuine federation of these territories can only be effected by the free and voluntary action of the peoples enjoying independence. The British move, while motivated by the London City moneybags striving for maximum profits, can be expected to give new impetus to the people's demand for self-determination.

Children's Hoot!

Another People's Artists Children's Hootenanny, with folk songs, group singing, games, dancing, refreshments, surprises. Ages 5-12, all the the. Adults must be accompanied by children.

Sat., Nov. 29 — 2 P.M.
Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 11th St.

State to Ask Death Of Negro UE Leader

By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO.—Will Harold Ward die in the electric chair? The answer to that question will begin to take clear shape on Monday, Nov. 24 when the case of the young Negro leader of the recent Harvester strike goes to trial. Hanging over his head is an indictment for first degree murder, placed there by a grand jury which responded to the demands of the International Harvester Company.

This company is out to punish unionists for their militancy. Harvester requires the supreme penalty for a Negro leader who typified the outstanding heroism of the Negro workers in the recent 12-week strike.

CHICAGO'S corruption-ridden law enforcement machinery has responded with a trumped-up indictment, with a flimsy legal case based on the word of a single shady witness. And in the background is the record of countless frameups in the courts here, particularly of Negro workers.

From his prison cell in the County Building, Harold Ward can see the Harvester plant down on 28th St., two blocks away.

There he worked as a core-maker in the foundry for eight years. There he won a reputation as a fighter for the needs of all workers, as a symbol of the unity of Negro and white. There he was elected by the Negro and white workers as financial secretary of the McCormick Local, a leader beloved by the workers, hated and feared by the company.

WHEN a Harvester worker named William M. Foster died on a South Side street the company saw its chance to "get" Ward.

Defense attorney William Scott Stewart explained at a bail hearing in court the strange events that followed Ward's death.

1. Foster, who knew Ward by sight, failed to mention him as his assailant during the hours when Foster was dying in the hospital.

2. Ward was on the picket line daily after Foster's death "and nobody made a move to arrest him."

3. The arrest came only after police "found" a mysterious witness who was willing to put the finger on Ward.

THIS witness has been kept under wraps by the police. In violation of legal procedure, State's Attorney John S. Boyle refused to allow the defense to interview the witness.

As attorney Scott pointed out, "Ward is entitled to know who it is that is going to accuse him."

"It is not going to be a fair trial."



HAROLD WARD

with all the prejudices that surround this case, if we are not even going to know who the witness is and what is his background, or to be able to investigate his credibility or what his prejudices may be."

STATE'S Attorney Boyle, already repudiated by the voters here for his gangland connections and his violent bias against Negroes, has prepared the case to send Ward to his death.

There is, in fact, nothing to prevent Ward's death—nothing, that is, but the weight of mass pressure and indignation. The Ward case has already become a nationwide concern, particularly in the ranks of labor and the Negro people.

Thousands of works in the Chicago area have already responded to the cry that "Ward must be saved!"

IT IS evident among many here that the Ward case has become a key rallying point, linking some of the most burning issues of our day—future of labor struggles in America; the battle against Jim Crow; the unity of Negro and white; the right to advocate peace, of which Ward was an outstanding champion.

All these questions are merged in the Ward case. They are at stake, along with Ward's life, in the trial that opens here on Monday.

FEPC Victory in River Rouge Result of Negro-White Unity

RIVER ROUGE.—This is the first town in Michigan to have a Fair Employment Practices Ordinance. It is the first town in the country to vote for such an ordinance by referendum.

The vote—4,175 to 3,180—came from both sides of the tracks which divide Negro and white neighborhoods. Approximately 1,200 "white" votes were decisive in achieving this victory.

John Wourman, chairman of the Down-River Citizens Committee, pointed out that the vote answers Walter Reuther and all the social democrats who claimed that if

FEPC were put on the ballot, voters would defeat it and set back the cause of FEPC for 20 years. This was the argument used to defeat the Detroit Negro Labor Council's effort to get a FEPC referendum in Detroit.

The Citizens Committee and the River Rouge Committee for Fair Employment, headed by Rev. A. L. Preston, obtained 1,100 signatures to place the issue on the ballot. Loyal men and women, Negro and white, then canvassed tirelessly from house to house on both sides of the tracks to make sure that it would pass.

Articles attacking the FEPC or

disincentive which appeared in the Detroit News were not hard to answer. The News rebuffed the committee but presented only silly arguments against the ordinance itself. When the News contended that women would be forced to be ditch-diggers or firemen, the committee simply said OK, let them if they want to and have the qualifications.

The ordinance would prohibit employers from discriminating against workers on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin or sex. Violators could be fined \$200 and sentenced to 60 days in jail.

HIT PRIORITY OF ARMAMENTS OVER NEEDS OF U.S. CHILDREN

CHICAGO.—Government action through increased appropriations for child welfare must take top priority in the coming sessions of Congress, state and local legislatures to rescue our youth from the threat of physical, social and educational blight.

This was the unanimous finding of 123 educators, parents, social workers, church and labor representatives who conferred in the "Chicago Conference to Protect Our Children" held at Roosevelt College last Saturday.

"In an economy where billions are available for armaments, we must insist that money is also available for child welfare; we cannot permit the sacrifice of our children's needs in the name of defense," declared a resolution adopted by the meeting.

FAILURE of current services in housing, health and education to meet the needs of Chicago's greatly expanded child population was outlined for the parley by experts who stressed the responsibility of government in solving this problem.

Dr. Edward K. Stalken, principal of Montefiore School in Chicago, urged action by community, school and government to protect children's rights to a democratic education and democratic living. The educator, who is also a board member of the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers, told the gathering: "Federal aid is an important factor in assuring these

opportunities to all children." Youth's health and housing problems were discussed by Dr. George L. Perkins of the Institute for Juvenile Research and Mr. William Hill of the Public Housing Administration.

HIGHLIGHTING the status of Chicago children were these significant facts, presented to the conference from data compiled by the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth in Illinois, the Chicago Housing Authority, and the Chicago Board of Education:

One half of Chicago's children come from families with income inadequate to provide minimum food, clothing and shelter needs; nearly 113,000 children live in slum quarters; only one nurse is available for every 2,150 children in public school; among Negro children the mortality rate is three times greater than for white children, with death from tuberculosis twelve times greater; double shift schools are increasing, with the building fund voted by a recent referendum inadequate to provide necessary additional seats.

A STATEMENT adopted by the conference declared:

"We consider peace the basic prerequisite for the fulfillment of children's needs. We urge immediate steps by our government to conclude the Korea war and action to assure a lasting peace in which children may enjoy the rights due them."

Penna. CRC to Map Civil Liberties Fight

PHILADELPHIA.—William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, will report to Philadelphians on the state of civil liberties as observed in a recent cross country trip. The meeting will be held in the Philadelphia Room of Reynolds Hall, Nov. 24, at 8:30 p.m.

Developments in the fight to free Steve Nelson and the other Pittsburgh Smith Act trial victims will be discussed by John L. Holton, director of the Pennsylvania CRC, as well as a program for the defense of Constitutional liberties during 1953.

High Court to Review Michigan Trucks Act On Albertson Appeal

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. Supreme Court agreed last week to review Michigan's anti-labor, though-control Trucks Act. The appeal was made by the Communist Party and its executive secretary, William Albertson, who himself is at present being forced to stand trial under the Smith Act in Pittsburgh, Pa.

The unconstitutional provisions of the Trucks Act are fully exposed in a pamphlet by William Albertson now on sale for 10 cents at the Berenson Bookstore, 2419 Grand River.

Deplore Fear of Teaching Coast Pupils About UN

LOS ANGELES Local 1021, American Federation of Teachers, AFL, said there is a "great deal of unfounded fear" among Los Angeles teachers about even mentioning the United Nations in their classrooms. The union said the fear stemmed from last summer's "hysteria over the retention or dropping of the teaching of UNESCO in the Los Angeles schools."

Regents Board Feinberg Law Hearing Dec. 4

ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 18.—The New York State Board of Regents announced tonight resumption of its hearings to draw up a list of "subversive" organizations under the Feinberg anti-teacher law. The hearings will resume Dec. 4, in the Supreme Court building, New York.

Vote for Strike

CHESTER.—The workers of the huge Westinghouse plant located at Lester, a few miles from here, voted 4 to 1 for a strike if the company did not discontinue its policy of chiseling on the wages and working conditions of the workers. Local 107, UE (Independent), represents the 8,000 salaried and production employees of the plant. The vote empowers the executive board to call a strike if necessary. No strike date was set.

5,000 AFL, CIO Unionists Here Gave Funds to Harvester Strike

CHICAGO.—How thousands of workers in so-called "right-wing" unions came to the aid of the Harvester strikers was shown here this week in a partial listing of financial support.

Among the funds collected here at various shops were the following:

• The UAW-CIO workers in the GM Electromotive plant contributed \$180 in cash and \$40 worth of groceries.

• At Stewart-Warner, the workers, represented by the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, turned in \$36 to the Harvester strike welfare fund.

• The workers at Western Electric, also AFL, contributed \$105.

• At the Crane Co., workers represented by the CIO United Steelworkers turned in \$72.

• At Campbell Soup, members of the independent DEOWA turned over \$230 and asked the strikers to hold back on payday for more.

• At one of several collections at the gates of the packinghouses, workers generously contributed \$430.

The strikers also received aid from many community groups, particularly on the South Side where the Washington Park Forum contributed \$21 and collection at "L" stations netted substantial sums.

It was estimated that more than 5,000 workers at the shops listed above contributed funds to aid the Harvester strikers.

Camden Teachers Press Pay Demand

CAMDEN, N. J. Thirty-two of the 53 teachers at Woodrow Wilson High School here failed to report for classes Monday following a closed meeting Friday in which faculty members present their demand for wage increases. The school's more than 1,200 students got the day off.

Mrs. Hyndman, Imprisoned Gary Leader, Denied Freedom on Bail

CHICAGO.—A court decision denying freedom to Mrs. Katherine Hyndman will be appealed, it was announced here this week by the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

The well-known Gary civic leader remained imprisoned after habeas corpus proceedings for admission to bail under the Constitution was denied Nov. 13 by Federal Judge Luther M. Swygert.

Mrs. Hyndman, a non-citizen, has been held without bail for six weeks, since her arrest Oct. 7, on orders of the U. S. Attorney General in Lake County Jail at Crown Point, Ind.

Several days before the decision was announced, the CIO United Steelworkers Local 1011 urged Judge Swygert in a telegram to uphold the right to bail and grant Mrs. Hyndman's release. Ralph Hyndman, her husband, is a veteran rank-and-file in the 6,000 member local.

The judge, sitting in Hammond, Ind., based his decision on a U. S. Supreme Court ruling of March 10, 1952 in the Carlson case which declared that under the McCarran Law bail may be denied during deportation proceedings at the discretion of the Attorney General.

The Midwest Committee announced that preparation to appeal the decision immediately is being made by Mrs. Hyndman's attorney, Miss Pearl M. Hart.

One of the major arguments which government attorneys had presented before the court in attempts to justify the Justice Department's denial of bail to Mrs. Hyndman, was the fact she had participated in distributing leaflets early in 1950 calling for an end to the Korea war.

Warning that denial of bail to Mrs. Hyndman and eight other non-citizens, now being held on Ellis Island—also denied bail, cannot help but pave the way for destruction of the constitutional rights of all Americans, the Midwest Committee called upon democratic-minded Americans throughout the country to demand Mrs. Hyndman's release on bail of Attorney General James P. McGranery in Washington, D. C.

TO SUE ON JIMCROW

WASHINGTON (FP).—A suit against all southern railroads will be filed by the National Association of Colored People unless the roads abandon Jim Crow laws in accordance with a new U. S. Supreme Court action.



STEVE NELSON, HIS WIFE, MARGARET, AND THEIR CHILDREN.

Pittsburghers Vow Fight For Smith Act Defendants

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH

THREE HUNDRED workers crowded a hall on the edge of Pittsburgh's largest steel mill and cheered Steve Nelson and other "Pittsburgh Five" defendants at a buffet dinner late Sunday.

It was the biggest progressive meeting in the smog-and-terror ridden atmosphere of the steel city since 1948. Many workers who had kept in the background for several years were there.

Steve Nelson himself wasn't present. He was locked up behind four feet of granite. But the crowd kept interrupting again and again with applause when Steve's wife Margaret brought the workers his greetings. And the people gave a heart-warming reception to Steve's co-defendant, William Albertson, when he told of the Pittsburgh Five's fight to prevent a third World War. They also gave a glad welcome to Ben Careathers, Jim Dolsen and Irving Weissman, the other defendants.



BEN CAREATHERS



WILLIAM ALBERTSON

THE CROWD had come to greet the guest of honor, the artist, Rockwell Kent, president of the International Workers Order, on his 70th birthday. But the workers had also come to demonstrate against the Department of Justice's deportations delirium and against the thought control trials that have been cursing Pittsburgh for two years.

"We're tired of being afraid," said a Slovak-American mother, who had come with a group of steelworkers and their wives from the city of McKeesport nearby.

"It's too late to be afraid," added Rockwell Kent in his speech a little later. "We have to fight fascism together."

THE MEETING was chaired by Rev. Burton Logan, the religious editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, the country's largest Negro newspaper.

Rev. Logan, an excellent singer, led the crowd in singing the Star Spangled Banner, when he opened the meeting. Then he called for a united struggle to save the IWO from the reactionaries' attacks, and to protect civil liberties.

"This is no time for weak knees nor quitters," the Negro religious leader said.

A fighting speech by Pat Cuth, the grand old man of the labor movement, who has been battling the Steel Trust since he was president of the big Homestead Steel local 63 years ago, was one of the high points of the meeting.

"I am immensely encouraged tonight," the 85-year-old veteran said. "I see victory ahead. The time is not far off when the workers will rise in their might and put

an end to these witchhunts."

YOUTH was there also. A young Negro steel worker brought solidarity greetings from a labor youth group to the Pittsburgh Five and Rockwell Kent. And many other young workers were present also.

Youth—very youthful youth—also spiced up the affair with delightful dances in scarlet costumes of East Europe. And some of their parents brought greetings: from Croatian Russian, Slovak and Italian and other sections of the IWO.

An Italian IWO representative brought his greetings in music. He sang people's songs in Russian, Jewish, Spanish and other languages as well as bits of opera in his native language.

THE CROWD grew angry, however, as it heard speakers tell of the brutalities of the American witchhunters.

"The attack is not only against the foreign born workers and the ardently progressive groups," said Allen McNeil, district representative of the United Electrical Workers union. The attack is now being directed against the trade

unions as well."

McNeil referred briefly to the Department of Justice's recent attack on himself. He was arrested recently on false immigration charges for two reasons he said. First as a blow at the union, and second as part of the American Government's pay-off to Franco for military bases.

"They are making a special attack on men who fought in Spain," continued McNeil. "It isn't an accident that two of the members of the Pittsburgh 5 fought in Spain. I'm proud that I fought against Franco. I hated fascism then and I hate it more than ever today." (Steve Nelson and Irving Weissman are Spanish War veterans.)

ALBERTSON, whom everyone calls "Bill," gave Rockwell Kent the defendants' warm thanks for his part in the fight to get bail for Steve Nelson.

"Your letter to District Attorney James Malone made him so angry," said Albertson, "that he released it to the press. And the story inspired many hundreds of other friends of freedom to write similar letters for bail for Steve Nelson."

AT MELLON'S ORDERS

Albertson then dealt with the reasons behind the Pittsburgh frame-ups.

"We were arrested at the orders of the Mellons and the Scaifes and the other rulers of Pittsburgh because they are getting scared. They are getting scared because the people are waking up. They are scared at the people's opposition to war. And they are scared when they think of the time when the working people will decide to get back the wealth they have created."

MARGARET NELSON'S eyes fill as she spoke of her husband. "My Bobby was just saying how Daddy would like to be with you," she said. His heart is with you today. And I can't tell you how much he appreciates every letter you send to him in prison.

(Steve's address is Allegheny County Prison, Ross St., Pa.)

Evelyn Abelson brought greetings from the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress.

Several hundred dollars was donated for the Pittsburgh civil liberties' fight. Rockwell Kent gave a \$15 check, which a Pittsburgh admirer had just given him.

PAID HOLIDAYS

DETROIT (FP).—While some contracts won by the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers give the members 11 paid holidays, more than 65 percent give at least seven such days and a national drive is on to make it eight.

Auto Unionist Backs Fight on Smith Act

DETROIT

WILLIAM R. HOOD, recording secretary of CIO auto union Local 600 at the Ford River Rouge plant and president of the National Negro Labor Council, has pledged support to the campaign to defeat the Smith Act persecutions in Michigan.

Addressing a banquet of the Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council held in honor of its chairman, Joseph Morgan, Hood made a special point of greeting three Smith Act defendant present—William Allan, Nat Ganley and Helen Winter. He said their fight, in which he intends to join, is part of labor's fight and that of all minority peoples against the Smith, the McCarran and the Taft-Hartley Acts.

Hood predicted that the Negro Labor Council's second national convention being held in Cleveland this weekend will far exceed the Council's first meeting in Cincinnati last year.

JOSEPH MORGAN, who is also president of the Frame and Cold Heading Unit of Local 600 at Ford's, detailed the Detroit Council's accomplishments of the past year. (A detailed story appears on page 2 of the magazine section of this paper). Campaigns still to be won, he said, are a Fair Employment Practices law in Detroit and the breaking of discriminatory hiring at Sears Roebuck. The meeting also acclaimed Layman Walker, director of organization for the



WILLIAM R. HOOD

Detroit Council and recording secretary of the CIO auto union Local 742 at Briggs-Conner. He described the movement which forced Briggs to rehire Negro women laid off after the war.

The National Negro Labor Council convention is being held at the Municipal Auditorium, in Cleveland, this weekend.

The main report on the work of the councils throughout the nation will be made by Hood and Coleman Young, national executive secretary of the councils.

An estimated 1,000 delegates are expected to attend with many prominent nationally known speakers slated to be there.

Biggest Auto Locals Urge Political Actions

By WILLIAM ALLAN

FLINT, Mich.

TWO OF THE BIGGEST locals of the CIO auto union have come forward with post-election programs and presented them to the union's international executive board for discussion at its next meeting.

The locals are Chevrolet 659 here which speaks for 20,000 union members, and Ford Local 600 in Dearborn which speaks for 67,000 auto workers.

The Chevrolet local reported the recent executive board discussions in the columns of "The Searchlight," the local's paper and in the local president's column by Tony O'Brien.

O'BRIEN WROTE that the choice before labor was to permit itself to be destroyed by the newly-elected Republicans or to fight. He said the Taft-Hartley Act will be extensively used as will the McCarran and Mundt Acts. The McCarran Act, he pointed out, denies a trial of any sort. He proposes a program on the economic and political fronts.

Unfortunately O'Brien leaves out of his column the people's demands—of which the auto workers have been an articulate part—for a cease-fire in Korea.

SPEAKING for the local executive board he proposes that the following terms be inserted in the present contract with General Motors:

• The escalator clause to be included in the base wage rate; a 5-cent escalator floor; a 6-cent improvement factor; taxes to be included in figuring the price index; \$200 a month pension premium; removal of the compulsory retirement clause; insurance to be paid at any time the employee has seniority; \$5000 minimum life insurance coverage; all costs of hospitalization and surgical care.

• Other contract changes: an

annual guaranteed wage; 20 cents an hour wage increase; total pensions for 55 years or 25 years service, whichever comes first, and coverage for widows and orphans; a model fair employment practices clause; vacation pay for veterans; the union to have a voice in production standards; and full time committeemen.

Should the point be raised that the union cannot change the contract, O'Brien says the contract has already been changed 17 times.

It is also reported but not confirmed in Local 659's newspaper that the local is on record for new forms of political action and a new party, separate from the Republicans and Democrats.

IN DEARBORN, headquarters of the UAW's largest local, Ford 600, the 200-delegate General Council on Sunday, Nov. 9, went on record and sent as its opinion to the National CIO convention and the UAW International Executive Board the proposal for a Farmer Labor Party, separate from the GOP and Democrats and that the PAC should initiate the movement.

Members of the General Council took sharp issue with the policies of the International top officials in telling the workers what political channels they should go along. This was several days after Walter Reuther had issued his much criticized appeal for the auto workers to "get behind Eisenhower."



Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Sentenced to 30 Days

— See Page 3 —

Peace Sentiment Grows in UN; Washington Angered

— See Page 2 —

Why Did Crime Probers Let Officials Off the Hook?

By MICHAEL SINGER

THE STATE Crime Commission wound five days of bizarre hearings last week with the public amazed by its cowardice and duplicity and the underworld and politicians smirking at their victory. It was beyond doubt the most fantastic piece of official charlatanism and cynical contempt of the people's intelligence in the history of such inquiries.

The pattern set by the Commission was deliberate. It will now be able to 'investigate' the New York waterfront sometime in December with a precedent that virtually assures the dock racketeers, ship-owners, gangster politicians and the corrupt Ryan machine that their grip will be unbroken.

It will recommend to Gov. Dewey and the 1953 legislature that New York State adopt its own 'Missouri Plan' by which the governor selects Supreme Court justices and it will propose that only lawyers be appointed as secretaries and confidential clerks to jurists—both aimed at continuing the political domination of the courts and setting up a new and more far-reaching patronage system through the bipartisan machine.

But IT WILL NOT explain the following:

Why didn't it call Myles J. Lane, U. S. Attorney now prosecuting the Communist leaders, to answer charges that he hobnobbed with Thomas (Three-Finger Brown) Luchese, racketeer czar?

It was Lane, squirming under the spotlight of his relations with Luchese, who got off the hook by suddenly appearing in Foley Square to force a 30-day contempt sentence against Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. Even as reporters were asking Commission Joseph M. Proskauer embarrassing questions about Luchese, Lane was "paying off" his sponsors by conspiring a jail sentence against the heroic Communist leader.

Why didn't it call Federal Judge Thomas P. Murphy, former police commissioner and 'hero' in the Alger Hiss trial, to say whether Luchese was or was not to his home to "congratulate him" on the night Murphy was appointed police chief by Mayor Impellitteri to "wipe out crime?"

WHY DIDN'T IT "invite" State Supreme Court Justice Irving M. Saypol who helped railroad the Rosenbergs to the Death House, to tell of his patronage deals with

Tammany, and of his alleged connections with underworld friends of his political sponsors? Who was the Commission protecting by signing an unheard-of agreement never—but never—to subpoena Luchese again?

Was it to protect Thomas E. Dewey, the buzzer-man for President-elect Gen. Eisenhower? Was it to protect the host of top Republican leaders who, it was revealed, helped Luchese get a "certificate of good conduct"? Is Luchese conveniently missing to reappear when the headlines shriek of new arrests of labor leaders and Communists?

AND SOME MORE questions. Mr. Commission:—when Armand Chakalian, administrative aide to Myles Lane, testified that he personally spoke to Dewey on behalf of Luchese, wasn't it a, b, c, to call the governor and ask: is it true, Mr. Dewey? When Chakalian said Dewey called his efforts "laughable" and when Luchese's counsel, Arthur Schwartz, is Dewey's associate and Dewey's judicial appointee—doesn't that require explanations from Albany?

A few more queries. Mr. Proskauer:—why didn't you call in



LANE



MURPHY

Mayor Impellitteri who dined with Luchese? Why didn't you call in Municipal Court Judge Cornelius McNamara who was linked to judge-buying testimony? Why didn't you investigate the \$100,000-for-a-Supreme Court job charges made by a Tammany witness?

Why didn't the Commission when it queried Bronx GOP boss John J. Knewitz ask him about Bronx Democratic leader Ed Flynn, without whom Knewitz doesn't dare make a political move?

OF THE SCORES of witnesses only two were Republican leaders. Only one judge was exposed—ex-Supreme Court Justice Aaron M. Levy. And the venom of racism was inherent in the list of Italian

names called, the constant allegations that only Italian-Americans are criminals, that the only judge exposed for weird financial manipulations was a Jew.

When the Commission moves to the waterfront the ghost of Pete Panto will hover over the hearings. There are bodies and blood and murder on the hands of the politicians and the gangsters, bodies like Pete Panto, heroic rank and file longshore worker murdered over a decade ago.

The Commission will have to answer these questions sooner or later. The public must demand that Dewey, Impellitteri, Lane, Saypol, Murphy, judges, district leaders, Wall Street executives linked to the political mob be called to the witness stand—Now!

World Protests See Rosenbergs as New 'Dreyfus Case'

— See Page 3 —



ETHEL ROSENBERG



JULIUS ROSENBERG

A REPORT TO OUR READERS:

'It Keeps Up Our Hopes and Confidence'

BY THE TIME you read this, we should have reached the half-way mark in our campaign for \$50,000 by Xmas. As of Tuesday evening, we had almost \$22,000 which we must have to finish out the year.

In the course of this campaign we have received hundreds of wonderful notes from our readers, old people giving out of their pension checks, children sending their cash birthday presents, housewives squeezing the money out of clothing and food budgets, workers collecting in the shops and sending parts of their wages or savings.

"To a paper that is honest, sincere and belongs to the workers," reads one note received as we write this, and accompanied by \$12. We are a few workers in Hoboken (N.J.) who have just begun to appreciate The Worker and who have for the first time donated to The Worker as a group. We feel such a paper must not be lost. For we who work in a hazardous and vicious industry where we do not yet understand how our fellow-workers, who are treated so in-

humanely, can reach a life of dignity, better health and decent conditions through a democratic union, find The Worker a ray of sunshine. It keeps up our hopes and confidence in ourselves and fellow-workers, teaching us how to fight.

"We send the \$12 with the hope we can raise more, and can get more readers."

Typical, too, is the letter from an 83-year-old Indianapolis worker, associate of the great working class leader, Eugene Victor Debs, who sends \$50 of his savings, and writes: "Today, the banner of the great struggle for a better world is held aloft by your wonderful, truthful and courageous paper. Please accept \$50 of my savings in appreciation of your work, and I pledge you \$10 a month as long as I can continue working."

Among contributors last week were several of the great veterans of the working class movement of the past half century, and some of the heroic figures of the present struggle against war-bent monopoly.

Israel Amter and his wife, Sadie Van Veen, two of America's lead-

Received as of Wednesday morning -- \$22,000
Still to go -- \$28,000
Send your contribution to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City.

ing Communists since the formation of that Party in 1919, sent \$10 in behalf of themselves and their son and daughter-in-law. Amter, outstanding organizer of the unemployed in the 1930s, and of the working class movement in various parts of the country, is now inactive because of illness.

From Chicago, the grand old veteran of the labor movement, Sam Hammersmark, sent \$100 and a poem which ended with the couplet: "Here is a hundred for The Worker, I never want to be a shirker."

Hammersmark was co-worker with William Z. Foster, Tom Mooney and other trade union leaders who built the unions in the early part of the century.

From Coopersburg, Pa., we received \$20 from Fred Biedenkapp, veteran trade union organizer who is now retired through illness, and

Andy Omholt, veteran of many great farm struggles. Omholt was the husband of the late Ella Reeve Bloor.

The six workingclass leaders of Detroit who face persecution under the thought-control Smith Act sent us \$25 collected among themselves, and another \$25 collected from others. They are Saul Wellman, Thomas Dennis, Helen Winter, Philip Schatz, Nat Canley and The Worker correspondent William Allan. And from Baltimore, another Smith Act victim, Regina Frankfeld, sends a contribution.

A group of workers in the conservative Jewish Morning Journal sent us \$24 "as the first installment," contributed because of their belief in press freedom; while from the steel region of Youngstown and Warren, Ohio, there came \$65 in honor of our editor, John Gates, now in Atlanta fed-

eral penitentiary for his championship of peace and the rights of the workingclass. Gates organized steelworkers and unemployed in the Youngstown-Warren area.

A group of garment workers, who have been steadily collecting in the shops, came through with \$60 to bring their total to \$162; while a group of Negro and white taxi drivers in the Bronx, who had earlier contributed \$100, came through with 10 more.

The Freedom of the Press Committee of Philadelphia sent \$500; there was \$50 from a rural Connecticut group; \$70 from the Massachusetts Freedom of the Press Committee; \$102 from the Washington Heights-Inwood Committee in New York; \$110 from a group of social workers in Brooklyn; \$100 from a Communist Party section in Brooklyn's 11th A.D., and more, many more, gifts from groups and individuals throughout the country.

The response has been very fine. But as yet only a small portion of our readers have given, some of them many times over. We still have a long way to go, and need the support of every reader.

Peace Sentiment Grows in UN; Washington Angered

By JOHN PITTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. THE QUESTION OF PEACE or more war in Korea neared a climax this week as the issue took the center of the stage at the United Nations.

The world-wide demand for peace was seen in the efforts of the Asian countries to bring about some form of cease-fire. Meanwhile, even the State Department's allies, the British and French delegations, were alarmed at the attempts of the U. S. delegation to ride roughshod over every move toward peace.

Pakistan on Friday urged a cease-fire now, and continued negotiations after the end of the fighting on remaining questions. But a U. S. representative said this would amount to leaving United States prisoners of war in the hands of the Koreans and Chinese. It was a rejection of a new bid to end the war, coupled with an indication that the U. S. is insisting on the repatriation of ALL

U. S. war prisoners, while denying the Chinese and Koreans the right to do the same.

INDIA also proposed a settlement of the war prisoner question on the basis of international law and practice and the 1949 Geneva Convention. A U. S. spokesman categorically rejected the Indian proposal, even though one of its provisions affirmed the so-called "principle" championed by Washington. The Indian proposal declared there must be no use of force either to prevent prisoners going home or to send them home. Washington's flat rejection of this concession to "non-forcible repatriation" seemed to give new basis for the growing fear that Wall Street was determined to spread the war, against which the conservative Washington Post editorially cautioned Eisenhower this week, and bags of mail to the President-elect protested.

The clear implication was that Washington does not want to end

the war on any account, and that no matter how reasonable the Soviet proposal for strict adherence to international law and the 1944 Geneva Convention, the real rulers of our country are determined the war must go on.

Only a new and powerful movement of the people for a cease-fire now will change this situation, will demonstrate to Eisenhower that the Nov. 4 mandate for peace must be fulfilled.

THE BLOC of colonial powers this week remained on the defensive as colonialist policies were assailed in practically every committee of the seventh General Assembly. Pakistan's Professor Ahmed Shah Bokhari, while denouncing racism in the Union of South Africa, described the situation. He said the ramifications of colonialism were felt in all the committees. In the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) there was a struggle over the self-



MARK SOVIET HOLIDAY—Workers are seen in Moscow's Red Square as the entire Soviet peoples celebrated the 35th anniversary of the birth of the Soviet Union on Nov. 7th.

West German Parliament Defeats Rearmament Move

THE WAR - PROFITEERS' PLAN to remilitarize West Germany as the keystone of a remilitarized Western Europe this week struck a snag when the Adenauer Government's move for quick ratification of the Bonn war pacts was defeated in the Bundestag 179 to 168.

Opposing the immediate second and third reading of the pacts, which would then place them before the body for ratification, was a coalition of Social Democrats, Communists and rightwing splinter parties. Behind this Bundestag majority, however, was the mass coalition of trade unionists, religious and anti-war forces which have been conducting mass campaigns for a united, democratic and peaceful Germany.

IN GREECE, a so-called centrist government was supplanted in rigged elections by an openly fascist regime headed by the notorious militarist Field Marshall Alexander Papagos. The fascist regime came in with Washington's blessing and Wall Street's financial and diplomatic assistance. Papagos is expected to intensify the already fascist-like repression of the people, and to strengthen the war plans

of the Belgrade-Athens-Ankara aggressive bloc.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM moved in the Western Hemisphere to consolidate its Caribbean colonies vis-a-vis Wall Street this week, announcing a plan for federation of the British West Indies, including Trinidad and Jamaica. Federation has been a long-time demand of the peoples in these countries, but an all embracing federation which will cut across imperialist boundaries. Moreover, a genuine federation of these territories can only be effected by the free and voluntary action of the peoples enjoying independence. The British move, while motivated by the London City moneybags' striving for maximum profits, can be expected to give new impetus to the people's demand for self-determination.

Thousands of Letters Ask Eisenhower to Halt War

THOUSANDS OF LETTERS are pouring into President-elect Eisenhower's headquarters at the Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga., demanding that he end the Korea war, it was reported by Albert Clark, staff correspondent of the Wall Street Journal. "The messages," wrote Clark, "on every kind of paper from expensive business letterheads to penciled notes scrawled on rough tablet sheets—make very clear that what's most expected of Ike is ending the Korea war."

Clark, in the Journal, quotes from a letter to Eisenhower by a Chicago mother asking that he halt the fighting. "If you do this, we will all believe you are the great man we hope you to be." The mother added ominously: "If you don't, how disappointed and betrayed we will feel."

According to Clark, some of the letter writers are concerned about taxes and government spending. "But the Korean war by all odds tops the list of specific problems the voters want Ike to tackle," writes Clark. He adds:

"What may not prove so good for the President-elect is that the

letter-writers seem to feel he can work magic on the stalemated fighting."

Clark quotes a group of Beulah, Colo., women writing that they hope "you'll stop the fighting in Korea right away."

—A woman from a small town in

Oklahoma wrote about her soldier son ill in a hospital in Japan. "Mr. Eisenhower," she pleaded, "please do all in your power to get him back in the States immediately."

And a Tennessee mother asks Eisenhower to try to find her son missing in action in Korea.

Polls Again Against Korea War

THE MAJORITY of the American people want the U. S. to get out of Korea. This is the conclusion of the Gallup and Roper polls this week.

In his syndicated newspaper column George Gallup said: "The Korean war probably contributed more to the Democratic defeat Nov. 4 than any other issue."

Elmer Roper in his newspaper

column acknowledged that the American people have given Eisenhower "a mandate to end the war in Korea quickly."

To the Gallup question: "Do you think the U. S. made a mistake in going into the war in Korea, or not?" 43 percent answered, "Yes, a mistake"; 20 percent had "no opinion"; 37 percent said it was "not a mistake."

Children's Hoot!

Another People's Artists Children's Hoosier, with folk songs, group singing, games, dancing, refreshments, surprises. Ages 5-12, all 12c. Adults must be accompanied by children.

Sat., Nov. 29 — 2 P.M. Yugoslav Hall, 405 W 41 St.

Sentence Gurley Flynn to 30 Days

Prosecutor Lane Acts to Cover Up His Links to New York Crime Boss

U.S. ATTORNEY Myles Lane, who was linked by the State Crime Commission last week to notorious gangster Thomas (Three Finger Brown) Luchese, this week got the courageous workingclass leader Elizabeth Gurley Flynn sentenced to 30 days in jail for contempt at the Foley Square trial, as he sought to get off the hot spot by posing as an anti-Communist hero. Lane, who had been conspicuous by his absence during most of the trial of the 13 New York Communists, suddenly reappeared Tuesday after the scandal broke around his name and that of his office in connection with the probe of crime linkups of government officials and judges. It became obvious almost from his entrance in the courtroom Tuesday that he was there to set the stage for sending Miss Flynn to jail on contempt charges so he could make the headlines as a "hero."

It was Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock who sentenced Miss Flynn, defendant in the Smith Act trial, to 30 days in jail.

He found the veteran labor leader guilty on two counts of "contempt" when, as a defense witness, she refused to identify persons named by the prosecutor as Communists. Judge Dimock ordered her to begin serving her sentence when she concludes her testimony.

But the contempt citations and the sentence were imposed only after U. S. Attorney Myles Lane, recently linked before the State Crime Commission to underworld boss Thomas "Three Finger Brown" Luchese, asked the judge to declare her guilty.

LANE asked for the citation when Miss Flynn refused to tell assistant prosecutor David L. Marks if Clara Bodian had ever participated in meetings of the Communist Party's National Woman's Commission between 1947 and 1951. Miss Flynn had previously testified that Miss Bodian did not act as chairman of the New York State Woman's Com-

mission nor was she a member of the national commission during the years mentioned.

"I can't answer that question," Miss Flynn declared, when Marks asked if Miss Bodian attended the national commission meetings.

"I direct you to answer the question," Judge Dimock said.

"I am sorry, but I can't answer the question," Miss Flynn told the judge.

THE JURY was excused and Lane asked that the defendants be cited for contempt.

"You are found guilty of contempt of court and you are remanded for not more than 30 days or until you purge yourself," the judge said.

Later, when Miss Flynn refused to identify Lou Diskin as chairman of a party commission, she was cited the second time for "contempt" and sentenced to 30 days. The judge said the sentences would run concurrently.

Judge Dimock stayed execution of the sentence until Miss Flynn concludes her testimony at the request of defense attorney John T. McTernan.

McCarthyite Judges Dictate Pattern of Nelson Frameup

By ART SHIELDS

STEVE NELSON was talking about the Steel Trust "frame-up pattern" during an intermission in the Smith Act trial in the Federal Court, where the jury is now being selected.

"This frame-up pattern has a naked fascist quality," said Steve. "It is set by the McCarthyite judges, who dominate the courts in Pennsylvania. And it has the crudity of the war industry kings, whom these judges are serving."

Steve had just had a happy hour with his wife Margaret and his children Josie and Bobby. But

the happy hour was over. In a few minutes the handcuffs would be slapped on Steve's wrists again, and he would be marched in shackles through the streets, past potential jurors who might sit on his case. The half-mile walk would end in the grim County Prison, where Steve is serving the fifth month of his 20-year sentence on fake charges of "sedition." And his thoughts turned to the frame-up gang again.

"THE FRAME-UP SYSTEM is not peculiar to Pennsylvania," (Continued on Page 6)

Conference to Map Amnesty Drive for Smith Act Victims

AMNESTY for political prisoners, victims of the Smith Act, will be the theme of a working conference in New York Tuesday. The conference is called by the National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, 799 Broadway, and includes a distinguished list of sponsors.

"Amnesty, the granting of freedom to political prisoners, is part of American history," the committee points out.

Many Presidents have extended amnesty in political cases because most Americans feel that political persecution has no place in our country.

"OUR HISTORY," the committee says, "shows that political prisoners have usually been a by-product of war-time hysteria. Today's political prisoners, persecuted under the thought-control provisions of the Smith Act, are no exception."

Five political prisoners, the Communist leaders sentenced under the first Smith Act trial in New York, have been in jail since July 2, 1951. And more and more people are being victimized, their number is growing. Trials are under way or in preparation in New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Detroit, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, Hawaii.

"Thus far," the Committee says, "most of today's political victims are leaders of the Communist Party. But next in line are spokesmen of labor, such as Harry Bridges, longshore leaders in Hawaii, and auto union members in Detroit, all of whom face the threat of prison terms. Peace advocates, Negro leaders who demand full citizenship, Puerto Ricans who demand independence, farm and cooperative leaders who show militancy are in the line of fire."

Tuesday night's conference will be held at the Hotel Brevoort, 8th St. and 5th Ave.

World Protests See New Dreyfus Frameup In Rosenberg Case

By MILTON HOWARD

AS THE U.S. SUPREME COURT, with the sole dissent of Justice Black, pushed the two heroic martyrs, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg closer to the electric chair, world opinion made it clear this week that this case is being classed with the notorious frameup of the French Jewish officer, Dreyfus, as a "spy."

The high court brusquely refused again to review the astounding flimsy, hysteria-ridden trial which made a mockery of all decency and justice.

But while the government proceeds with its plans to execute these victims of a ghastly political frame-up, the conscience of mankind is racing with the executioner. Pleas for Presidential clemency have been pouring into the White House from all corners of the globe.

FROM ISRAEL came the news that 22 leading rabbis, including Chief Rabbi Isaac Herzog, and the noted religious leader, Ben Zion Uziel, had wired their urgent plea to President Truman asking for executive clemency to spare the lives of the Rosenbergs. This news indicated a tremendous popular ferment in Israel on this case.

From Chicago, Ill., a noted Catholic layman and legal leader, Prof. Stephen Love, chairman of the fitness committee for the Illinois Supreme Court, tore the "evidence" against the Rosenbergs to shreds before a large mass meeting. At this meeting Rabbi C. George Fox, noted Midwest scholar, stated that while he disagreed completely with the views of the Rosenbergs, he believed that Judge Kauman had sentenced them to death to appease the political hysteria in the country.

FROM ENGLAND came a remarkable legal analysis of the so-called case against the Rosenbergs written by the internationally famous lawyer, D. N. Pritt. Basing himself on the complete record of the case, Pritt shows that there was not a single item of real evidence, and that the main government witness, David Greenglass, was in the special position of profiting greatly from the testimony he gave, a fact which casts grave doubt on his reliability. Pritt also shows that the judge's actions in the trial were astounding in the way he went far beyond the evidence in his statements, and made assertions about the "atomic secret" for which there is not the slightest proof.

FROM ITALY, the noted Socialist leader, Pietro Nenni, sent a message saying that he hoped President Truman would grant clemency.

Wires are being sent every hour from all walks of life to President Truman urging that he save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

Three in St. Louis Still Held in 'King's Ransom' Bail of \$30,000

ST. LOUIS, Mo.

THREE WORKING PEOPLE are being held in jail here for a "king's ransom" of \$30,000.

They are three of the five Missouri people indicted under the Smith Act—James Forest, Marcus "Al" Murphy and Robert Mane-

THE TIME TO ACT to save the Rosenbergs is now! Every good American should write or write President Truman.

Commute the death sentence! The Rosenbergs shall not die!

The refusal of the Supreme Court to review the Rosenberg case is a tragic error, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case said.

"This tragic mistake can be and must be corrected by President Truman through the exercise of executive clemency," declared Joseph Brainin, committee chairman, and David Al-man, executive secretary.

"We call upon the scores of

Rosenberg committees throughout the country to appeal to their fellow citizens through ads, radio, television, public meetings, letters and other means. We urge the great trade unions of our country to place themselves behind this clemency appeal as they have done in the past in the Sacco-Vanzetti, Scottsboro, Martinsville Seven and other cases.

"We urge the religious leaders of our country of all faiths and denominations to pray for the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, to enlist the aid of their congregations in this humane cause and to communicate their feelings to the President."

Attacks on Foreign-Born Peril Rights of All in U.S.

SIX YEARS AGO, the Justice Department decided that once again the foreign born were to become the scapegoats of an ignominious experiment—an experiment which would do away with constitutional guarantees and the provisions of the Bill of Rights.

A wave of anti-foreign born hysteria was whipped up and over the country there were a series of arrests in deportation proceedings against scores of non-citizens.

Non-citizens who had lived here from 15 to 50 years. Non-citizens whose contributions to making this country a better place in which to live could hardly be paralleled and certainly more excelled.

The stage for these arrests had been carefully prepared. In 1940, there was passed the Alien Registration Act of 1940. But as the experiment was designed to "bridge the rights of the American people—native born as well as foreign born, so the law was carefully prepared whereby "dangerous" native born Americans as well as "dangerous" foreign born Americans would be included.

TODAY, the Alien and Registration Act of 1940 can be seen for what it really is. It is now more commonly known as the Smith Act. The act under which five Communist Party leaders have been jailed—and under which more than 82 leading Communists are under trial.

Today, more than 275 non-citizens have been arrested in depor-

tation proceedings under provisions of this law and its more reactionary successor, the McCarran Act.

But on Dec. 24, 1952, as the Walter-McCarran law goes into effect, the final prop will have been adjusted and the Justice Department will have repleted its stage to swing the deportation drive into full play. And as the rights of the foreign born are done away with, so will further encroachments be made upon the basic human and civil rights of all.

That is, unless the American people step onto this Justice Department stage and end its sordid drama.

THE American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been in the forefront of the struggle to defend the rights of the foreign born. Two weeks before the Walter-McCarran Law goes into effect it will convene a national conference to draw up a plan of action whereby the nationwide protest against the law itself can be channeled.

But this conference which will be held on Dec. 13 and 14 in Detroit, Michigan, will have another purpose. It will seek to create the apparatus which will ensure that not one person victimized by the law is left undefended.

THE INTENT of the Justice Department to use the law in all its infamy can be readily seen. (Continued on Page 6)

cow gold" if they really wanted to get out.

But while the court has turned a deaf ear to the pleas of the wives and children of these imprisoned men, the case has begun to draw widespread attention.

IN AN EDITORIAL the St. Louis Post-Dispatch made it clear (Continued on Page 6)

Harvester Showed Need Of Labor Strike Unity

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

THE HARVESTER WORKERS have something to say to all of American labor, simply this: No union, no section of labor-fighting alone is safe any longer.

Thirty thousand UE Harvester workers returned to their jobs this week after a bitter and exhausting 12-week strike. The company had forced on them a wage-cutting contract in exchange for their old one. The best the workers could say was that they had saved their union.

The Harvester company had taken a \$60 million profit loss (most of which could be charged off of its taxes). But it had put into effect what was clearly the new strategy of the National Association of Manufacturers.

In the year 1932, this company had taken on in succession the three unions among which its chain is divided. First came the AFL in Milwaukee, beaten down in the course of a nine-week strike. Then, the UAW-CIO in Melrose Park, forced to accept the wage-cutting program against which the local, with little aid from the international union, had carried on a ten-week strike.

The company was then ready for the most militant of the unions in Harvester, the UE. There was no choice for the UE but to strike on Aug. 21, when the company staged what was, in effect, a lock-out. Harvester refused to renew the contract which expired on that date and announced, also on that date, sweeping wage cuts.

Twelve weeks later, there was no choice for the union but to return to work—to carry out a calculated retreat in order to return to the shop as a union, intact, militant and ready for a new stage in this bitter struggle.

A union leader this week described the strike as "the most vicious Taft-Hartley union-smashing drive ever conceived."

Harvester used all the standard strikebreaking devices, renewed some old ones dating back to 1886, and invented some brand new ones.

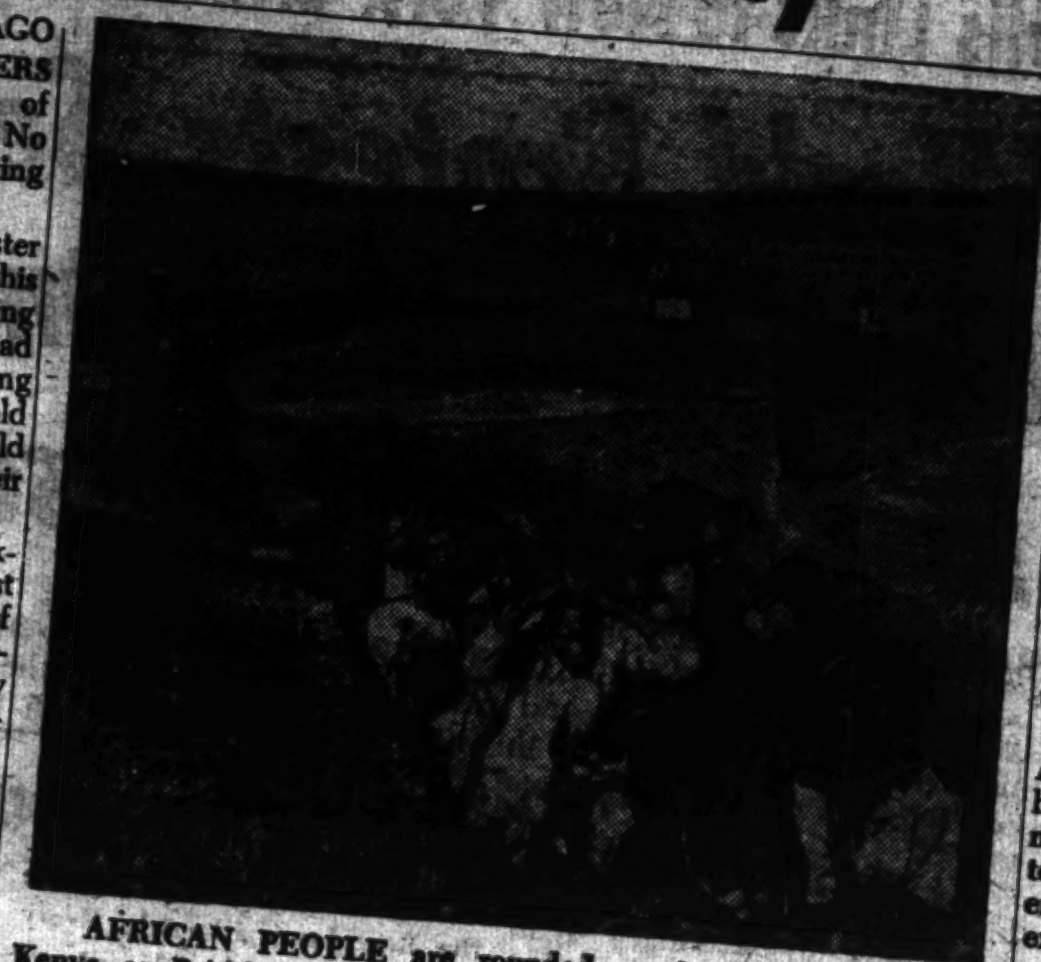
A lesser union would have been torn to bits by the savagery of this attack. What saved the UE at Harvester was the militancy of the workers, the extraordinary unity of Negro and white.

It is estimated here that the strike could have been won. It could have been won even in the face of the war drive, the red-baiting war hysteria, the Taft-Hartley Act, the collusion with the company of federal, state and local agencies and all of the other advantages of the war economy on which the company based itself.

The essential ingredient for victory was unity. But when the UE asked for a united strategy of all unions in Harvester, this call went unheeded. Although some remarkable demonstrations of rank and file unity took place in the course of the strike across union lines, these remained only samples of what genuine unity might have achieved.

But the facts are that two backstabbing raids were carried on against the UE at critical points in the strike. And the top officials of AFL and CIO unions turned a deaf ear to evidence that the crucial Harvester strike was of profound importance to all of labor.

The UE at Harvester is now a union made battle-wise by one of the most ferocious struggles of this era. It is a union in which illusions have largely disappeared about the nature of reaction in this period of the war drive. UE in Harvester is united and intent on the battles which inevitably lie ahead.



AFRICAN PEOPLE are rounded up by armed troops in Kenya as British colonial authorities continue the drive against the African independence movement. Thousands of other prisoners are held in barbed wire stockades and jails.

Africa's Independence Struggles Date to First European Invasion

"A WONDERFUL FUTURE awaits Afrikanerdom. Germany will want a government sympathetic to itself. The Nationalist Party can fill that role."

Daniel Francois Malan, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, made that statement in 1942, six years before his party went into power after an election in which more than a half-million South Africans voted against him and only about 400,000 voted for him. The greatest bulk of South Africa's population, eight million native black Africans, are without franchise. In fact, the only section of the non-European population which is permitted to vote, are 50,000 Cape Coloureds, who may vote only for white representatives.

And significantly, today it is primarily the strength of these eight million black Africans, which dictates that Malan's promise to the Boers of the "wonderful future" for a pro-fascist Afrikanerdom will never come. For these are the people who have today united with over a million Indians in a great national movement to break the unjust jimcrow laws of the land, in their Campaign of Defiance of Un-Just Laws, under the leadership of the African National Congress.

The Bechuana (who live primarily in the protectorate of Bechuana-land) the Zulu-Xosa, the Tembu, the Pondo and the Matabele comprise "the Bantu" who began their fight against European domination in the 17th century. Included among them are the descendants of one hundred Zulu tribes who were united into a nation in the late nineteenth century, by the famous military genius and Chief of the Zulus, Chaka.

Today in South Africa, the Boers celebrate "Dingaan's Day" in honor of the defeat of Dingaan, brother and successor of Chaka who led his people against the Boers when from the pressure of the British in the South they made the great Trek in 1838 into what was Amara-Xosa (Zulu) territory. Hundreds upon hundreds of Boers were killed and the Boer invasion was temporarily halted. But it was the assaig (long spear) against gunpowder, and the Zulus succumbed to the Boers and the founding of the Orange Free State.

When the Union of South Africa was formed at the Convention of 1909 it united with two Dutch states, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State with the British Cape Colony. From the beginning

Rally for Africa Sun., Nov. 30, at 3

Two distinguished Negro leaders, Paul Robeson and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois will speak next Sunday (Nov. 30) at a Harlem mass meeting to rally American support for the African peoples. The meeting, a Salute to South Africa, will be held at Rockland Palace, 1535th St. and Eighth Ave., at 3 p.m. Tickets at \$1.20 are available at the United Citizens Committee for Solidarity with South African Resistance, 53 W. 125th St.

the native peoples were ignored. They were given no guarantee of human rights, and were denied franchise.

That was 1909, today all the world is watching exactly these people who in their efforts to break their oppression threaten one of the most important areas in world imperialism.

The land and its resources and the welfare of its people are tied up in the interests of countless U.S. monopolies including: the Texas Oil Co., Union Carbide and Carbon Corp., Standard Oil, Socony Vacuum, the Aluminum Co. of America, Ford, General Motors, Chrysler and

(Continued on Page 5)

Behind-the-Scenes Struggle Goes on For Murray's Post

(See George Morris' column - World of Labor - on page 2 of the Magazine Section.)

By GEORGE MORRIS

INTENSE behind-the-scenes activity continued through the week on efforts among CIO leaders to agree on a successor as Philip Murray was buried on a hillside overlooking castle Shannon, Pa.

They have until next Friday to come to an agreement or the issue may come on the floor of the CIO convention starting in Atlantic City Dec. 1.

Jacob Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has assumed the role of "peace-maker" with his efforts mainly centered on getting withdrawal of either Allan S. Haywood, who as executive vice-president was generally regarded as "crown prince," or Walter Reuther the very ambitious president of the United Automobile Workers.

SO SHARP is the division between these two main contenders that when the CIO's general executive board met last Friday, following Murray's funeral, nothing of importance was transacted beyond a formal approval of a recommendation to postpone the convention and transfer it to Atlantic City. No one was even able to assume the authority to preside over the meeting.

The steel union's board, on the following day, agreed on David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer, to serve as acting president until the union's referendum election Feb. 10. It was announced that an agreement was reached to recommend to the membership the election of McDonald as president; retain James Thimmes as vice-president and elevate I. W. Abel, now regional director in Canton, Ohio, to the secretary-treasurer's position. Whether the top group is really united on the proposal and no other candidates of their ranks would enter the field, was not yet certain, however. The locals are currently nominating.

STILL UNCERTAIN was the role of some "strong men" in the picture, especially of director Joe Germano of Region 31, the union's largest district. There is also a possibility that locals may press for a steelworker for the high office. McDonald does not come from a steel mill. He is a graduate of the Carnegie Tech drama school and was about to take a Warner Brothers post as assistant screen director, when Murray convinced

him to continue as secretary-treasurer at \$12,000 (now \$25,000) a year. That the forces who wanted Thimmes had to be somewhat appeased to accept the deal, was evident in McDonald's announcement that he will support at the CIO convention the election of Thimmes to the CIO's vice-presidency. Ordinarily it is the president of the CIO affiliate who gets the post. Haywood represented the steel union as V.P. until now, but the union is supporting him for the presidency.

MOST BUSINESS SOURCES seem to be betting on Reuther. Business Week in its current issue, recalls that Reuther was "an admirer of the Soviets," but added that "General Motors was a vital element in his education." He had been director of UAW's GM division for years before he became president.

"It taught him to have some respect for business enterprise and to be a little afraid of a management that knew what it was doing and would fight for it," said the magazine. "Until he became UAW's chief bargainer with GM he had the usual intellectual's contempt for business executives." The magazine was fearful, however, that Reuther's ADA "impulses" may restrain his "cooperation with the new Republican administration."

The absence of leadership and the difficulty to agree on a successor, only added to the CIO's difficulties as labor generally faces a tough period. At this moment it seems doubtful whether anyone in the CIO's top is seriously thinking of policy.

THERE HAS YET been no authoritative word from the CIO on the reason for the Eisenhower's victory and what labor's perspective should be as an "unfriendly" Republican era gets under way. The CIO made public the report Murray prepared two weeks before the election for delivery at the convention originally scheduled for Nov. 17. That report couldn't deal with the election. Its general tone was one of confidence in a Stevenson victory and a restatement of the old policies — foreign and domestic — as though nothing happened. But will the CIO now rubber stamp its old foreign policy resolutions in face of the repudiation of those policies at the polls?

In one respect Murray suggested a step ahead. He noted the complete breakdown of price con-

(Continued on Page 6)

GRAND JURY QUIZZES 11 UNION LEADERS

Eleven independent traded union leaders appeared briefly this week before a special grand jury investigating alleged "subversive activities." Roy M. Cohn, special assistant U. S. Attorney General, is in charge of the investigation.

Those questioned Monday Ben Gold, president International Fur and Leather Workers Union; David Livingston, president, Local 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America; and Lawrence Kelly, and Dominic

Panza, vice-presidents of the American Communications Association. Although Cohn declined to comment, it is understood that the four were questioned concerning the anti-Communist affidavit under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Dismiss Flaxer Contempt Case

WASHINGTON.

Charges of contempt of Congress against Abram Flaxer, president of the United Public Workers of America, were dismissed here by chief district judge Bolitha J. Laws.

Previously Judge Burnita S. Matthews dismissed one count of the four-count indictment issued by the Federal Grand Jury here after Flaxer refused to answer questions put to him by the McCarran witchhunting subcommittee.

When Flaxer was scheduled to go on trial on the three remaining

counts. Assistant U. S. attorney William Hitz admitted he had no evidence to convict Flaxer and asked for a postponement. Defense attorney David Rein pointed out that Flaxer had been within his constitutional rights in refusing answers to the committee's questions.

Judge Laws held that Flaxer was entitled to trial as scheduled, and when Hitz confessed he was unable to proceed, the judge dismissed the indictment.

Not only the progressive-led unions but some of the most conservative AFL unions had protested the effort to force Abram Flaxer to reveal his union's membership list.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters, AFL, carried a strong editorial of protest in its official organ last July. The Carpenters endorsed the statement of Hugo Ernst, president of the AFL's Hotel International, which denounced the persecution of Flaxer.

Election Gains Point Up Need for Greater Negro Representation

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE REPRESENTATIVES of Negroes in legislatures throughout the United States jumped from 37 legislators in 12 states, in 1948, to 50 in 19 states in the 1952 elections, a comparative study shows. Included in the 50 are two U. S. Representatives.

This represents the highest point since Reconstruction in the drive for more elective offices by the Negro people. Back in 1940 there were only 20 Negroes holding state legislative offices, and the figures show a steady climb as the campaign for representation gathered momentum. So that as the demand for civil rights legislation became more insistent, the Negro voters backed up this demand with those for the nomination and election of Negroes.

NEGRO NEWSPAPERS all agree that the Negro voters supported the Democratic Party in the recent elections on the basis of the party's civil rights promises and the voters' fear of depression under the Republicans. And they

also point out that along with this Negro communities used their votes to overcome the Republican sweep and elect Negroes to office.

There have been two Negro Congressmen in Washington since 1939, and although there were attempts in a number of states to send additional Negroes to the national capital, none were successful. In the matter of State Senators the voters chalked up a slight gain. Behind Julius A. Archibald, in New York, they cracked the 163-year lily-white State Senate to bring the total of Negro State Senators to five. Four states—Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio—have had Negro State Senators. Illinois lost its Negro State Senator, though, but Michigan, in sending Mrs. Cora Brown, the first Negro woman State Senator, to the legislature, kept the figure of four where it was. But the Illinois loss points up the need for a continuing fight.

Pennsylvania raised its total of six Negroes in the legislature in

1948 to eight in 1952, but Ohio lost two of its four Negro legislators since 1946, and Missouri lost a legislator during the six-year period. But Michigan picked up two in the same period, and Indiana picked up three.

At no time since the Civil War have so many Negroes run for office, North and South, as in the 1952 Presidential elections. The drive was national in scope and participated in by a coalition of voters representatives of all parties. A significant spur to the movement was given by the Communist leader Pettis Perry whose articles on the subject were published in a widely distributed pamphlet.

Indications are that the drive will continue for more Negroes since the present crop of fifty legislators represents only a fractional percentage of the offices and Negroes represent ten percent of the population. This would mean that there should be at least 43 Negro Congressmen and hundreds of state legislators.

Tie Rosenberg Prosecutor To New York Crime Boss

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

NEW YORKERS learned this week that seats on their State Supreme Court—where "justice" is dispensed—are purchasable at \$100,000, with lesser judicial posts on the municipal bench going for \$25,000. The source of this knowledge of the complete corruption of the Wall Street-dominated Republican and Democratic parties and their intimate ties to the underworld came in the week-long public hearings of the New York State Crime Commission.

Long before the hearings had concluded, it was obvious that the Dewey-appointed commission and its chairman, Joseph M. Proskauer, were unhappy over the extent to which testimony had linked such respectable gentlemen as State Supreme Court Justice Irving M. Saypol, Federal Judge Thomas F. Murphy, U. S. Attorney Myles J. Lane and his top aide, Armand Chankalian, to the man generally described as the boss of the New York underworld—Thomas "Three Finger Brown" Luchese.

Despite these disclosures, however, the Crime Commission made no move to call any judge before it, so that the public might know how those judges who paid large sums for their posts get the money back in the course of their dispensing of "justice."

Nor did the Commission move to inquire the connection, if any, between Saypol's, Lane's and Murphy's relations with underworld figures and the fact that all three had served as prosecutors in this country's most notorious frame-up cases—Saypol in the Rosenberg case; Lane in the present Smith Act trial and Murphy in the Alger Hiss case. The commission also made it a point of excusing Luchese from its current public hearings.

At the same time, U. S. Attorney General McGranery rushed into print with an announcement of pending denaturalization deportation moves against Luchese, an action which was promptly labeled as intended to get the underworld boss out of the way before he could further embarrass the Republican and Democratic machines. In private testimony before the commission which was aired at the hearings this week, Luchese had admitted to contributing funds to both of the crooked old parties.

Irked by charges that the probe was staged to slam the Democrats



LUCHESE

while leaving the Republicans to graft on interrupted, Proskauer late in the week issued a statement proudly pointing to the two Republicans whose testimony had interrupted an unending parade to the stand of Tammany district

leaders. The Commission head invited all parties to submit recommendations for closing the existing loopholes in the election law as proof of the probe's nonpartisan character.

Significantly, only the American Labor Party responded, with an announcement that it would present to the Commission a full program of proposed improvements. Vito Marcantonio and Arthur Schutler, state chairman and secretary of the ALP pointedly observed that the ALP had been making such proposals for years.

Despite all the attempts at covering up for Dewey and the Republicans and even for Democrats when the probe was reaching too high, one major fact clearly emerged. The politicians, prosecutors and judges whose chief stock in trade is a witchhunting "anti-communism" had themselves been stamped as the associates of underworld elements, unworthy of holding public office or public trust.

Africa's Independence Struggles Date to First European Invasion

(Continued from Page 4)

Studebaker have expanded their plants and built new ones since 1946 when U. S. capital began to replace British investments and holdings in South Africa.

The cycle of imperialism is finding its inevitable end. In 1909, more than 91 percent of the African continent belonged to foreign interests. This is a mere statistic, the reality was the most intense subjugation, misery, starvation and humiliation for millions and millions of people. Today the nations of West Africa—Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Ghana (Gold Coast), and the U. S. colony of Liberia agitate more and more for self government. The peoples of Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia are demanding complete independence. And in Kenya an angry militant Kikuyu people are rising to lead three million black Kenyans to freedom in what amounts to guerilla underground movements, and bold open marches like that made by a thousand Kikuyu women last week to rescue 500 Kikuyu men held in British prison compounds for their liberation activities.

Yes, the cycle of world monopoly

and its stranglehold on great people is nearing its end. In Africa as in the whole world. Yesterday in Asia it was China, today in Africa it is Egypt and West Africa and Kenya and South Africa, tomorrow it shall be the Congo and Tanganyika and the Rhodesias, it shall be the whole continent of Africa and her great peoples stifling the bloody, brutal domination of the imperialists forever. Mr. Malan is a backward man, he could not know that history had decided against his dreams of horror, Africa belongs to the future.

Deplore Fear of Teaching Coast Pupils About UN

LOS ANGELES

Local 1021, American Federation of Teachers, AFL, said there is a "great deal of unfounded fear" among Los Angeles teachers about even mentioning the United Nations in their classrooms. The union said the fear stemmed from last summer's hysteria over the retention or dropping of the teaching of UNESCO in the Los Angeles schools.

The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7264. Cable Address: "Dahurk," New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dorman; Secretary-Treasurer — Charles J. Hendley

SUBSCRIPTION RATES			
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Queens and Foreign)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$4.75	\$8.00	\$14.00
DAILY WORKER	4.00	7.00	12.00
THE WORKER	1.50	3.00	5.00
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER (Manhattan and Bronx)	5.25	8.50	14.50
DAILY WORKER	4.50	7.50	13.00
THE WORKER	1.50	3.00	5.00

THANKSGIVING DAY

THANKSGIVING IS A family reunion day—at least it is supposed to be, and what people want it to be.

But the men who run our country certainly have been doing all in their power to turn Thanksgiving into a day of hypocrisies and sorrow for millions.

The men in Washington refuse to let our GIs come back home to their beloved ones by ordering a cease-fire now. Thanksgiving is a bitter day for the mother and father, for the sweetheart and wife, whose GI is not at home for good.

And what of the hundreds of families who have heard the knock on the door as the FBI and immigration police break in with deportation papers, arrests without bail, and other persecutions? The Department of Justice makes a mockery of Thanksgiving Day with its attacks on families, dividing fathers from children, husbands from wives solely because they have dared to have "subversive" thoughts. These thoughts are the desire for peace, militancy in the organizing of the trade unions, and devotion in some cases to the great ideals of Marxian Socialism.

TO MAKE THANKSGIVING meaningful to the ordinary families of America, we have got to challenge the enemies of our heritage and win it for the people.

We have got to demand a halt to the breaking up of families for political reasons; amnesty for the political prisoners now in jail under the Smith Act, heroic, patriotic men like Gene Dennis, Gus Hall, Ben Davis, John Gates, Jack Stachel, Irving Potash, John Williamson and Carl Winters; heroes like Steve Nelson and the scores of others being framed for their political opinions. 'Amnesty by Christmas' will be spurred by the Amnesty Conference in New York City Tuesday.

How can we forget the valiant and pure-hearted Rosenbergs, Julius and Ethel, facing the horror of the electric chair on a frame-up so gross and coarse that it surpasses in some ways the Dreyfus case, the gruesome Tom Mooney, Sacco and Vanzetti and Scottsboro frame-ups. What kind of Thanksgiving are the cruel authorities giving them as they prepare to execute them for a fantastic "crime" for which there is not one iota of evidence, and which has never before in our history been punished by death in peacetime.

WE WILL NOT PERMIT the war-hungry men to defile our Thanksgiving or to destroy it with their heartlessness and greed.

We will give thanks for the strength of the people, of the working class, in our land and in all lands, especially in the lands where the working class and the people have now become their own rulers, the owners of the national industry.

We will give thanks for the rising power of the peace movement in the world, of the calm and powerful peace policy of the great Socialist USSR led by Stalin. We will note with thanksgiving the pride and power of the Negro people in the USA, the ally of the working class in the fight for democracy.

The Thanksgiving spirit cannot live side by side with racism, with white supremacy, with hatred of the Asian peoples, with greed for war profits, higher prices and rents.

The Thanksgiving spirit is a spirit of people's struggle for gains achieved, and for greater people's triumphs to come.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

Attacks on Foreign-Born Peril Rights of All in U.S.

(Continued from Page 3)
Even before its effective date, it is being used against nine non-citizens.

Under its provisions, the Attorney General has the right to cancel bail of non-citizens arrested in deportation proceedings and put them in jail.

That doesn't go into effect until Dec. 24. But eight non-citizens are held without bail on Ellis Island and one is held in prison at Crown Point, Indiana. Separated from families and children, relatives and friends.

All had been arrested in deportation proceedings. All had been freed on bail. And in every instance, without a warrant of arrest, the Justice Department ordered them to prison.

THESE EIGHT men and one woman have led constant battles in their trade unions. They fought to extend the hand of true democracy to all, regardless of race, creed, color, political belief or country of origin. They mobilized their unions, neighbors, friends and organizations behind the effort to stamp out fascism abroad.

Today they are singled out as "dangerous" and "subversive" and are told they are to be exiled from this the only homeland they know. Here are brief biographical sketches of those currently denied bail:

Frank Borich, 53, a native of Yugoslavia, has been a resident of the United States for 38 years. Married to an American citizen, he is the father of twin daughters, who are college students. His struggles for higher wages and better working conditions charted his work for him and he became an organizer of coal miners. He

has played a leading role in Croatian organizations.

Andrew Dmytrahyn, 60, a native of the Ukraine has been a resident of the United States for 37 years. He is a former organizer of the Ukrainian American Fraternal Union of the International Workers Order.

Paul Yuditch, 63, came to this country 42 years ago. A writer and journalist, he devoted his full time to writing about the struggles of Jewish Workers. He organized in Jewish communities and later became the labor editor of the Morning Freiheit. He is the father of two American-born sons, one of whom is a veteran of World War II.

Sam Milgrom, 47, has been a resident of the United States for 27 years. He is the National Executive Secretary of the International Workers Order.

MICHAEL NUKK, 43, a native of Estonia has been a resident of the U. S. for 19 years. Married to an American citizen, he is the father of two sons, 14 and 4. As editor of the Estonian newspaper, Vus Ulm, he has been an articulate voice in the fight for peace, democracy and progress.

Jack Schneider, 54, has been a resident of the U. S. for 31 years. In 1921, he started learning to be a fur cutter in New York's garment district. He plunged into union activity and the struggles against organized racketeering from which emerged the furriers union. Framed, jailed and beaten, his devotion to the workers and their struggles have won him their confidence and love. Married to an American citizen, he is the father of a daughter, who is a college student.

Joseph Shinnoff, 52, has lived in the U. S. for 45 years. He is the father of three sons, all of whom are veterans of World War II. He has devoted his life to the cause of unionism and better conditions for working men and women. A former organizer for the taxi union, he is well known for his work with the progressive movement.

Harry Yaris, 42, is the father of one son and is married to an American citizen. Formerly a trade union organizer, he is a veteran of World War II.

Katherine Hyndman currently being held without bail in a county jail in Crown Point, Ind., brings to nine the number of non-citizens who have had bail cancelled in their deportation cases. Mrs. Hyndman, a resident of Gary, Ind., is married to an American citizen. Brought here from Yugoslavia when she was six years old, she has been a militant fighter in the cause of civil and human rights.

THE American Committee maintains there can not be a denial of rights to the foreign born without at the same time a destruction of the rights of all.

It has pointed out that the Dec. 13 and 14 National Conference to Protect the Rights of Foreign Born Americans will be a decisive step toward preserving the democratic and constitutional rights of the whole of the American people.

THE CIO

(Continued from Page 4)

trols and added:
"The basis for maintaining wage controls under these conditions at present no longer exist."

THE CIO CONVENTION will most likely follow Murray's position and call for an end of the wage freeze — which would call for a boycott of the Wage Stabilization Board.

That position was already taken by the United Mine Workers and some other unions, with the AFL luke-warm to continued cooperation with the WSB. But how well is labor fixed on protecting its wage standards even if controls are scrapped?

Sen. Robert Taft, according to the Wall Street Journal, is already busy drafting new anti-labor legislation in the form of amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law. Those amendments fall in two categories—small changes to appease some sections of labor leadership, for the GOP does seek a "labor base," and some drastic provisions designed to bind more chains around unions. He is known to favor especially a ban on industry-wide strikes and bargaining. Taft will head the Senate's Labor Committee.

THERE ARE STILL no signs of any coordinated effort in the divided labor movement to meet the next Congress. While some union leaders have expressed fear of what may be in store, no strong voice has as yet suggested a joint body of all labor — a body that was formed and functioned for a while as labor's "clearing house" for support of the Korea war and Truman's war mobilization policy. There is as yet no haste to form a joint body to defend the labor movement.

Three in St. Louis Still Held in 'King's Ransom' Bail of \$30,000

(Continued from Page 3)

that the setting of excessive bail was a vindictive act, violating the most elementary civil liberties of people have not even been tried.

IN ADDITION to the vindictiveness of the court, the defense pointed to deeper-going reasons for the continued imprisonment of the three.

This has become U. S. Attorney Robertson's means for assuring himself that the Smith Act victims will come to trial without adequate legal defense.

The prosecution knows that the defendants in this case have been unable thus far to get suitable lawyers. Although scores of law offices here have been canvassed, the hysteria surrounding the case has been such that lawyers have refused to serve.

THIS STRATEGY of the prosecution explains why the recent hearing on reduction of bail was turned into an elaborate affair where stoop pigeons were brought in to testify against the right of the defendants to suitable bail.

Robertson brought in the professional informers John Lautner and Thomas Younglove. Judge Roy W. Harper permitted them to testify at length concerning the membership of the defendants in the Communist Party — although that has nothing to do with the amount of bail and is, in fact, not a crime under the Smith Act.

JUDGE HARPER told the defendants that since they do not have \$30,000 bail and no lawyers, he would appoint a lawyer and order the case to a speedy trial.

The St. Louis Emergency Defense Committee charged that such an action "would destroy even the semblance of a fair trial and turn this into a kangaroo court."

The committee appealed for protests against the high bail to be sent to Attorney General James

Korea and UN

(Continued from Page 3)

determination of peoples; in the Fourth Committee (Trusteeship), there was a struggle to keep out the representatives of the colonial peoples; in the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) there was a struggle to cut down information to the colonial peoples; in the Sixth Committee (Legal) there was an attempt to put these matters in a legal freezer.

THE PAKISTAN DELEGATE noted that in the Ad Hoc Political Committee, which he was addressing, the same colonial bloc was trying to shield the Malanazi regime from world censure. Such people, who speak of the "civilizing influence of Europe," are "sixty years behind the times," he added. Typical expressions of colonialist backwardness:

Francis Lacoste (France): The United Nations does not have the power to pass judgment on how individual members apply their own constitutions.

Dr. C. L. Patijn (Netherlands): The racial situation in South Africa is complicated and it is possible that "some form of segregation of the different groups of the population would open greater opportunities for their development and their real interests than the absence of any racial legislation at all."

Charles A. Sprague (United States): "We have no power to enforce change. . . . We would leave enforcement to the lively conscience of the citizens of each country and to the power of the public opinion of the world."

Lord Llewellyn (United Kingdom): "Such a problem is better dealt with by the democratically elected representatives in their own countries and its solution would seldom be furthered by debate in an international forum."

Leslie K. Munro (New Zealand): "We doubt whether to go further at this stage will serve the best interests either of the United Na-

tions or of South Africa and its people, upon whom alone rests the task of giving effect to that principle."

SUCH ARGUMENTS, and numerous others which cannot even be listed in our space, confirmed the view of Prof. Bokhari. The colonial bloc was on the defensive. And documents submitted by the World Federation of Trade Unions in connection with French colonialist abuses against the peoples of Tunisia and Morocco placed it further on the defensive. The documents cited names, dates and places to prove that French imperialism has tried to destroy trade unions and trade union rights in these countries.

As the debates continued, the representatives of Arab, Asian, African, Latin American and Socialist countries supported the resolution of the 18-member Arab-Asian bloc for a UN Commission to study the situation in the Union of South Africa and report to the eighth General Assembly. There was every indication, as the week ended, that vote on the question would result in a set-back for colonialism.

SUNDAY FORUM presents . . .
A forum and film showing on
"THE ART OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN"
Speaker: David Platt
and 3 Chaplin film comedies
SUNDAY, NOV. 23
At 2:15 P.M.
Refreshments — Contr. \$1.00
(1/4 Price for Students)
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
575 6th Ave. (cor. 16 St.) N.Y.
WA 9-1600

BOOKINGS OPEN FOR
FALL AND WINTER
We're 2 blocks off Times
Square—within easy reach
Call or see us for
Conferences, Rehearsals, Plays,
Movies, Dances, Banquets,
Meetings or Wedding Receptions
Yugoslav American Home
405 W. 41 Street — LO 4-8356

SUNDAY
Manhattan
OLIVIA CINEMA presents "Chapayev"—humor, superb dramatic power of the famed peasant leader. Friday, Saturday and Sunday—continuous shows starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.
"COME TO BENEFIT DINNER for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell—Sunday afternoon, Nov. 23, at Cathay House, 2309 Broadway (uptown). Speakers: Dr. Clementina Paolone, Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum. Reading of poem by Mrs. Mildred Burgum. Entertainment.
SUNDAY FORUM presents a forum and film showing on "The Art of Charlie Chaplin" with speaker David Platt and 3 Chaplin film comedies on Sunday, Nov. 23 at 2:15 p.m. Refreshments, Contr. \$1 (50c for students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) N.Y.C.

Brooklyn
JOSEPH NAREM, Educator and Writer will speak on "Psychoanalysis—Science or Superstition"—Sunday, Nov. 23, 8:30 p.m. at the Brighton Community Center, 2306 Coney Island Ave.
SUNDAY, NOV. 23, at 8:30 p.m. Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum lectures on "The Twilight of the Tennessee Williams" at the Borough Park-American Labor Party Club, 4223-13th Ave., Brooklyn. Refreshments. Dancing. Contribution 75c.

Coming
CONCERT HALLAALKA SYMPHONIC Orchestra, Alexander Kufin, conductor, 35 Voice Male Choir, Alexander Nichele Dombra, Soloist. Carnegie Hall, Dec. 4-5:30 p.m. Tickets \$1.20, \$2.00, \$3.40, \$5.00 incl. tax. Carnegie Hall, Box Office.
THE VARIETY CONCERT GROUP, featuring Margaret McCaden, Vera Nicholson, Zebadiah Collins, Marie McPherson, after a wonderful national tour, makes its Broadway debut at the Thanksgiving Hostess-Dance, Wed. Nov. 24, 8:30 p.m., 39, Yugoslav Hall, 406 W. 41st St. (advance), \$1.25.

HOPE FOYE

says:

I'll be
doing my
shopping
at the . . .



Holiday
Bazaar

Nov. 21, 22, 23

Fri. 4-12 P.M.

Sat. Noon—12 P.M.

Sun. Noon—11 P.M.

77 FIFTH AVE., N.Y.

(near 15th St.)

UNUSUAL BARGAINS

ART SALE—Du Prey, Gropper, White, Gottlieb, others

EXCELLENT MEALS

gofite fish, knishes, turkey

Auspices: Civil Rights Congress

BOOKS MAKE FINE GIFTS

A Documentary History of the Jews in the United States—By M. Schappes \$6.00—Now \$4.00

Black Reconstruction—By W. E. B. DuBois 9.00

American Trade Unionism—By W. Z. Foster 2.85

History of the Labor Movement in the U.S.—By P. S. Foner 3.75

Ireland Her Own—By T. A. Jackson 3.75

A Big Selection of Children's Books

Holiday Greeting Cards, Peace Calendars

WORKERS BOOKSHOP

50 East 13th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Write for Our New Catalogue

Open to 7 P.M.

Please add 10 cents a volume for postage

JOHN'S RESTAURANT The best and largest
variety of continental wines and liquors. All
kinds of cooking. Italian-American kitchen.
Open 11:30 p.m. to 2:30 a.m. 257 East 13th Street,
N.Y.C. Phone 5-6400—John Fiedler, Prop.

McCarthyite Judges Dictate Pattern of Nelson Frameup

(Continued from Page 3)
said Steve. "Workers are framed in every State. But the frame-ups are more naked and brazen in this

barony of the coal and steel kings than in any other Northern State. That was true in the so-called 'Molly Maguire' trials in the hard coal fields in the 1870's when the president of the Reading Railroad took over the job of the District Attorney and 20 innocent miners were hanged. And it's true in Pittsburgh today, where judges are leaders of the fascist 'American Battling Communism' society."

The peculiar Pittsburgh frameup pattern, added Nelson, comes from the alliance of these Pennsylvania judges with FBI labor spies and the Department of Justice.

THE TIMETABLE of the Pittsburgh witchhunting plots shows how the State and Federal framers team up together against labor's vanguard.

I give this time-table below:
1948—The Americans Battling Communism Society was founded by a group of fascist-minded judges. Among them were Judge Harry M. Montgomery, who later sentenced Steve Nelson to 20 years and Judge Blair F. Gunther, who now sits on the State Superior Court, that had just denied Steve's appeal. They were backed by Michael A. Musmanno.

February, 1950—The Americans Battling Communism Society finances the FBI labor spy Matt Cvetic while he does two jobs: (1) testifying against Steve Nelson at the House Un-American Committee hearings in Washington; (2)

calling for the prosecution of Communists, who were sending food to the striking miners.

BEN CAREATHERS, William Albertson and James Dolsen, three of Nelson's present co-defendants, were active in that strike relief campaign.

June, 1950—The "ABC" group and Judge Musmanno demand the indictment of Nelson and other Communist leaders under the Pennsylvania "sedition" act of 1919.

July, 1950—Judge Musmanno, doffs his robes and buys a copy of the Communist Manifesto from James Dolsen, Daily Worker writer as future "evidence."

August, 1950—Judge Michael Musmanno, acting as a cop and an agent provocateur, raids Communist headquarters in company with the labor spy, Matt Cvetic. Nelson, Dolsen and Andy Onda were arrested the same day and held under \$100,000 bail at Musmanno's demand. They got out weeks later on \$10,000 bail.

Oct. 17, 1950, Nelson, Onda and Dolsen indicted.

Nov. 4, 1950, Harry Alan Sherman, chairman of Americans Battling Communism, denounced by Pittsburgh Courier, Negro newspaper, for his "race prejudice," in opposing public housing for Negroes.

Jan. 2, 1951, Eight months "sedition" trial begins, with John McTernan, Hyman Schlesinger and Basil Pollitt of counsel.

Jan., Feb., March, 1951, Musmanno screams hysterically against "Communism" for two and a half months from witness chair. He had been trained as an "expert" by the fascists in Italy.

May, 1951, Nelson crippled in auto accident and severed from case.

July, 1951, Musmanno invades Nelson's sickroom in Philadelphia; is driven out.

June, 1951, Americans Battling Communism has Defense Attorney Hymen Schlesinger arrested on fake "sedition" charges. He was beaten up in prison by anti-Semitic guards, but his case was later dismissed.

August, 1951, FBI arrests Nelson, Onda, Dolsen, Ben Careathers, Albertson and Irving Weissman on Smith Act charges. FBI timed arrests while Onda was making summation to jury for purpose of ensuring his conviction.

August, 1951, "Pittsburgh 6" indicted; All spend weeks in prison, Dolsen three months, before released on bail (\$22,000 for four each), \$15,000 for Dolsen.

August 31, 1950, Onda, Dolsen convicted in "sedition" case. Musmanno, Matt Cvetic and other Federal FBI spies were chief frameup witnesses.

Dec. 1951, Gunman tries to kill Nelson with revolver in West Penn Hospital in Pittsburgh. Gunman shouted that he was with "Americans Battling Communism."

Dec. 1951, Judge Montgomery, ABC leader, forces Nelson to trial

without counsel while he was sick.

Dec.—Jan. 1952, Nelson exposes frameup and defends Communist Party in brilliant self defense trial against Musmanno's nephew, William Cercone, the prosecutor.

Jan. 18, 1952, "Pittsburgh 6" reindicted; indictment timed to prejudice Nelson's defense.

Jan. 30, 1952, Nelson convicted by handpicked jury after 21 hours. "The 13th juror—prejudice and fear—convicted me," said Nelson in moving speech.

June 26, 1952, Montgomery throws Nelson into prison, canceling his bail, after lower court denies appeal.

July 10, 1952, Montgomery sentences Nelson to 20 years in the medieval Allegheny County Workhouse; plus \$10,000 fine, and \$13,000 "costs" of the frameup.

Aug., Sept., Oct., Federal

Judge Wm. Alvah Stewart denies all defense motions against stacked jury panels, which exclude trade unionists and Negroes, while Nelson is kept in prison without bail.

Oct. 1952, Nelson sentenced to "hole" for nine days; glasses and notes taken away and dungeon lights out so he can't work on his defense. Transferred to County Prison in three days by court order, after protests.

Oct. 1952, Onda, very sick with heart ailment, finally severed from case after several heart attacks.

Nov. 6, 1952, Frameup Smith Act trial of Nelson, Careathers, Albertson, Dolsen and Weissman began. This means "double jeopardy" for Nelson and Dolsen, who will face same "evidence" (books) and stoolies as before. Attorneys Bertram Edises and Ralph Powe are defending them.

THE CONTEST IS EXTENDED

MORE TIME TO WORK ON YOUR GARMENT

MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful **SEWING CONTEST**—you make your own garment—for your own use. The **PRIZES** for the **BEST MADE GARMENT**, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

- 1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill Ends before Monday, Dec. 8.
- 2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
- 3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
- 4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, DEC. 22, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

PRIZES:

- 1—Best made garment will be given **SUIT** — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
 - 2—A piece of suiting of your own choice.
 - 3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
 - 4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.
- Panel of 5 Judges—2 Modiste, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE DAILY WORKER STAFF OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE ELIGIBLE, NOR ANY EMPLOYEE OF MILL END IMPORTS.

MILL END IMPORTS — 799 B'WAY — ROOM 206

A Note to All Progressives:

You said you were too busy to go to school until after the elections, so the Jefferson School has complied with your request and has arranged:

Special 5-Session Courses

Register and Attend Classes All Week

Take Advantage of This Opportunity!

Brochures can be obtained in the office of

Jefferson School of Social Science

575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16 St.) WA 9-1600

Save Your Money!

BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS TOYS

at the

TOY FAIR

all educator-selected, new standard toys

of REAL SAVINGS

TWO DAYS ONLY

Manhattan

Friday, Nov. 21

Saturday, Nov. 22

11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL

16th St. and 6th Ave.

Bronx

Friday, Nov. 23

Saturday, Nov. 29

11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

HUNGARIAN HOUSE

2141 Southern Blvd.

Brooklyn

Saturday, Dec. 6

Sunday, Dec. 7

11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

86-05 Bay Parkway

corner 86th St., Brooklyn

Sponsored by: Families of Smith Act Victims—to guarantee the minimum need of the impoverished leaders



— Interstitial —
Reservations still available
Four-Day Thanksgiving Weekend
Cultural • Dancing Programs • Nightly
Mark and Ray DeChinger
Lewie Norman
WRITE OR PHONE NOW!
RIDGEFIELD (Conn.) 8-6248
N. Y. Office: AL 8-6248
Open all year around

DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
of Imported Linens
This Month and Save
Sale on now at STANLEY THEATRE
586 7th Ave.
A large selection of Table Cloths, Sets with Napkins, Kitchen Towels, Guest Towels, Pillow Cases in all colors and sizes.
Bring this coupon and you will get a 10% reduction on all items

Classified Ads

APARTMENT TO SHARE

WILL share my handsome downtown apt with woman, references, or rent a room without use of apt. All modern conveniences. Write Box 410, The Worker.

APARTMENT TO RENT

APARTMENT for rent in Hoboken, N. J. Call HO 4-6422 between 3 and 5 p.m.

APARTMENT FOR SALE

5-ROOM APARTMENT for sale, with furniture. In quiet residential section. Call between 4 and 6 p.m. 1388 Clinton Ave., Apt 5A, Bronx.

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT

IN 5-ROOM APT.—Attractive room, kitchen, all privileges near transportation. Young man \$10 a week. Box 111, The Worker.

HALL TO RENT

STUDIO HALL for rent, perfect for meetings, parties, movies, dances and lectures at 77 Fifth Ave., at 15th St. Tel. AI 5-9335.

OFFERED FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVE RUOS, 8 x 12. New and Used; also large stock carpets slightly used, red, green, blue, plain and figured; especially suitable for stairs, halls and foyers. \$2.00 and \$3.00 per yard. Broadway Carpet Service, 1968 Amsterdam Ave. N. Y. C. (at 157th St.)

AFFILIATES

FOR YOUR HOLIDAY SHOPPING—A FEW SUGGESTIONS LISTED BELOW

	VALUE	OUR PRICE
English Bicycle	\$69.95	\$49.95
Electric Train Set	63.45	31.95
Electric Blanket	39.95	24.95
Hair Dryer	8.95	5.75

AT SPECIAL PRICES

A COMPLETE LINE OF TOYS

Standard Brand Distributors

143 4th Ave. (13th & 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS

MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA announces evening classes for beginners, adults and children. Instructions free to members. See weekly dues. Non-profit organization. Write 106 E. 14 St., N.Y. 3.

SERVICES

(Painting)

PAINTING and Decorating by Zeks. NAWARR 8-5044. ED 7-1451.

(Upholsterers)

CALL Hyacinth 5-7657 for sofa, rewebbed, reupholstered, springs, reupholstered in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slip-covered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE

JIMMIE & SPIKE'S Moving and Pickup Service, city, beach and country. UN 5-7313 and UN 4-7707.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7104.

MONUMENTS

WEISS MONUMENTAL WORKS

1410 WASHINGTON AVE.

Cor. 179th St., Bronx 66, N. Y.

TEL. JEROME 7-6042

Everyone, But Everyone

Is Coming to the

CRC HOLIDAY BAZAAR

Don't miss it . . . See our ad on Page 8

HOLIDAY CARDS WORK FOR

FRIENDSHIP, UNDERSTANDING & PEACE! Five exclusive designs, in colors, each with a message of world friendship — welcomed by all. Increase your list! Order NOW! Complete assortment with envelopes, \$1 for 10, \$2 for 25, \$3.75 for 50, \$6.50 for 100. American-Russian Institute, 101 Post St., San Francisco 4, Calif.

Hi-Fidelity Radio Phonographs

Vector Laboratories

217 Third Avenue • GR 3-7686

New York 3, N. Y.

Sales • Installation • Service

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

CARL JACK R.

BRODSKY

All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.

799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE

FRANK GIARAMITA

28 E. 7th St.

near 2nd Ave. GR 7-2457

EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN

197 SECOND AVENUE

bet. 22 and 23 Sts. — GR 7-6441

Quality Chinese Food

Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

Biggest Auto Locals Urge Political Actions

By WILLIAM ALLAN

FLINT, Mich. TWO OF THE BIGGEST locals of the CIO auto union have come forward with 1st-election programs and presented them to the union's international executive board for discussion at its next meeting.

The locals are Chevrolet 659 here which speaks for 20,000 union members, and Ford Local 600 in Dearborn which speaks for 67,000 auto workers.

*The Chevrolet local reported the recent executive board discussions in the columns of "The Searchlight," the local's paper and in the local president's column by Tony O'Brien.

*O'BRIEN WROTE that the choice before labor was to permit itself to be destroyed by the newly-elected Republicans or to fight. He said the Taft-Hartley Act will be extensively used as will the McCarran and Mundt Acts. The McCarran Act, he pointed out, denies a trial of any sort. He proposes a program on the economic and political fronts.

Unfortunately O'Brien leaves out of his column the people's de-

mands—of which the auto workers have been an articulate part—for a cease-fire in Korea.

*SPEAKING for the local executive board he proposes that the following terms be inserted in the present contract with General Motors:

• The escalator clause to be included in the base wage rate; a 5-cent escalator float; a 6-cent improvement factor; taxes to be included in figuring the price index; \$200 a month pension premium; removal of the compulsory retirement clause; insurance to be paid at any time the employee has seniority; \$5000 minimum life insurance coverage; all costs of hospitalization and surgical care.

• Other contract changes: an annual guaranteed wage; 20 cents an hour wage increase; total pensions for 55 years or 25 years service, whichever comes first, and coverage for widows and orphans; a model fair employment practices clause; vacation pay for veterans; the union to have a voice in production standards; and full time committeemen.

Should the point be raised that the union cannot change the contract, O'Brien says the contract has already been changed 17 times.

It is also reported but not confirmed in Local 659's newspaper that the local is on record for new forms of political action and a new party, separate from the Republicans and Democrats.

*IN DEARBORN, headquarters of the UAW's largest local, Ford 600, the 200-delegate General Council on Sunday, Nov. 9, went on record and sent as its opinion to the National CIO convention and the UAW International Executive Board the proposal for a Farmer Labor Party, separate from the GOP and Democrats and that the PAC should initiate the movement.

Members of the General Council took sharp issue with the policies of the International top officials in telling the workers what political channels they should go along.

BARGAINS, and more BARGAINS are waiting for you at the HOLIDAY BAZAAR See Page 6 for our ad

AMERICAN PREMIERE TODAY
AN ADVENTURE IN ENTERTAINMENT
ALL MAGICOLOR PROGRAM

"WORLD FESTIVAL OF SONG and DANCE"
FOLK TALENT FROM 25 NATIONS

A magnificent festival that will thrill every lover of folk song and dance.
—David Platt, Daily Worker.

STANLEY
75 Ave. Rd.
42 & 43 Sts.

The Whale Hunt

New York Speaks Out for
"PEACE ON EARTH"

Rally held by U. S. Sponsoring Comm. for Representation at the Vienna Congress of the Peoples for Peace

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11th
at 5 P. M.

PALM GARDEN, 306 W. 52nd St.
Near 5th Ave.

Admission: \$1.00 incl. tax, reserved section \$2.00 incl. tax

Soak-the-Poor-Setup Is Cause Of Budget-Transit Crises

By MAX GORDON

Bedevised by a governmental set-up designed to protect the pocketbooks of the rich, the New York City government faces its annual financial crisis, and the citizen faces the annual threat of fare and tax increases.

The city will have to find an estimated \$100,000,000 in new taxes, or cut expenses, to meet the 1953-54 budget. This does not include a \$40,000,000 expected deficit in the transit system.

To meet expense budget shortages, City Comptroller Lazarus Joseph has proposed cuts and consolidations in various departments, a real estate tax increase from 2 to 2½ percent of value, and restoration of the city's racing tax.

He has also asked for more state aid to take care of welfare costs.

*EVEN if all this were done however—and the proposed cuts are bound to run up against politician resistance—it would not provide the money to build many schools and hospitals which the people need but are not getting under the present financial set-up.

To make up the expected transit deficit, both Mayor Impellitteri and Joseph have proposed a Transit Authority. Both have proposed a special transit tax on business along subway routes, and the Mayor has suggested, in addition, that 20 percent of the transit cost be borne by real estate.

They have declared that this scheme offers "at least the possibility" of avoiding a fare increase.

It offers no such thing. A Transit Authority, by requiring that the transit system be self-supporting, virtually guarantees that sooner or later fares will be increased, and not by a little bit.

*THE TRANSIT Authority develops the idea of placing upon the straphangers the burden of maintaining the transit system, instead of making it solely the responsibility of the entire city, whose business and growth have depended on this system. Inevitably, this idea leads to fare increases.

The answer to the transit problem lies in making the cost of operating the system part of the general city expense, not in separating it further.

There will be no real solution to the city's financial needs, how-

ever, as long as the city must spend the bulk of funds for schools, hospitals, welfare, etc. while it has no power to level substantial taxes except on the masses of the people.

The city cannot tax big business. The state and federal governments can and do. The city is limited to real estate taxes, and certain special taxes—such as the sales tax—most of which hit the workingclass, small homeowners, lower middle class.

*WITHIN the framework of the real estate tax, the city can undoubtedly raise more money by jacking up the assessments of the big business buildings, which pay far less in this tax than they should. There is, however, a limit to this.

But through the dodge of "home rule" over education, health, relief, recreation, etc., and through the limitation on local taxing powers, the big money crowd is relieved of much of the job of supplying the finances for schools, hospitals, various forms of welfare.

*WHAT is involved, then, is not a struggle between New York and the state government, as it is generally put by supposed spokesmen of New York, but the issue of who is to pay the taxes—the rich who can afford them, or the poor who

cannot. The long-term solution lies in a basic change in the tax structure so that the state and federal governments, which can tax big business and big incomes, shoulder the job of building schools, hospitals, etc., and use their taxing powers to do so, or in giving the city the power to levy taxes on big business and big incomes.

Meanwhile, the people of New York will have to pursue continuously the fight to wrest more aid from the state. They cannot successfully wage it if the issue is made New York City versus upstate. This covers up the real question of who is to pay the taxes. It alienates, rather than wins as allies, the people of the upstate cities and towns who find themselves in a situation similar to New York's.

*THE HUGE AMOUNTS spent for war purposes by the federal government also point up the ability, and responsibility, of the federal government to pay for schools, hospitals, welfare costs without further tax burdens or fare increases imposed upon the people of the city. This should encourage the struggle for federal aid to education, health and welfare, which has lagged in the last couple of years, particularly among progressive groups.

Salute To Fighters Against Racism In South Africa

Come One! Come All!

Hear!

• PAUL ROBESON

• DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS

See!

• Asadata Dafora and the Shogola Oloba Dance Group

• Alice Childress, scene from "Gold Through the Trees"

(Proceeds to help the South African Resistance Campaign)

SUNDAY, NOV. 30 — 3 P.M.

Rockland Palace
155 St. & 8th Ave., NYC

Admission \$1.20 (tax incl.)

Tickets on Sale: Friedman, 25 West 125th St.
Frederick Douglass Book Center, 241 W. 125th St.
Lee's Home Bakery, 2904 Seventh Avenue
Cafeteria Restaurant, 21 McDougal St.
Workmen Book Store, 25 East 12th St.
Jefferson School Book Store, 875 Sixth Ave.

Sponsored by United Citizens' Committee for Solidarity with South African Resistance.

The dollar bill ain't what it used to be, but Hoots are better than ever—and still only \$1.00 for your ticket for a wonderful, scintillating show with Earl Robinson, Hope Fyfe, Leon Bibb, Elizabeth Knight, Lillian Goodman, Variety Concert Group (featuring Margaret McCann, Vera Nikoloff, Ebedee Collins, Marie McBroom), and dancing to Ota Mearns and Orch., all at People's Artists' Thanksgiving

\$1 HOOTENANNY & DANCE
Wed., Nov. 26 — Sat., Nov. 29
Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St.
\$1.00 in advance — \$1.50 at door (10.00 per hour) (seats 25)
Call AL 2-6000 or 6001 for reservations

Camp Unity Reunion Dance
10-piece orch. — Bob McFerrin — Hank Barnhill — Geraldine Overstreet — Bob & Louise DeCormier — Joanne Kirstein
Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave.
Thanksgiving Eve, Wed., Nov. 26
\$1.00 in advance — \$1.50 at door (10.00 per hour) (seats 25)
Call AL 2-6000 or 6001 for reservations

DON'T
be held up
by high prices!



DO shop
and **SAVE**

AT THE
Annual Labor Bazaar
Biggest & Best yet

Thousands of bargain items specially low priced because the skilled labor is donated.

Women's Wear • Giftware
Toys • Children's Wear
Electrical Appliances • Shoes
Furniture • Leather Goods
Men's Wear • Household
Articles • Textiles • and
lots more . . .

Restaurant • Dancing
Bar • Entertainment

ANNUAL LABOR BAZAAR Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14
St. Nicholas Arena
69 WEST 86th STREET

PROCEEDS: Combat anti-Semitism, smooch, all forms of discrimination.
TICKETS: 50 cents—children free—at all ALP clubs, union offices and at the

Bazaar Office:
1 East 4th St. CR 7-6964
ADVICE: American Labor Party

How the People Can Be Heard in The New Congress

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON

WHAT will the new Congress be like?

The shortest answer to that question would be to point out that the chairman of every committee in the Senate and House with three exceptions will be some one who voted for both the Taft-Hartley slave labor act and the McCarran police state.

But the shortest answer, as usual, is not the best answer. Although it would be shortsighted to ignore the fact that Old Guard Republicanism, with all the reactionary views that this term implies, has come to power in the Capitol, there is more that must be said. In the 82nd Congress, where the cards were stacked in favor of passage of legislation for universal military training, the bill was defeated after the dramatic intervention of the American people. Similarly, most observers expected Truman's foreign arms bill appropriating \$7.9 billion to slide through on greased runners. But public sentiment had its say and Congress lopped this down to \$6 billion.

PROMISES OF THE OLD PARTIES

There is nothing in the present situation which makes this sort of reversal—by the command of the people—impossible in the 83rd Congress. On the contrary there are some factors which are decidedly favorable to legislative victories by labor, the Negro people, and the consumers.

With Gen. Eisenhower giving the lead, the Republicans promised to end the war in Korea. They promised lower prices. They pledged to reduce government expenditures and to cut taxes. The general himself said this would not be done at the expense of social gains. Never, he said, would he "turn the clock backward."

The Democrats were not outdone in promises. They too pledged peace (but not so immediate). They promised to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and the Mc-

With Congress dominated by the men who framed the Smith and McCarran Acts, labor faces some of the biggest fights in its history. Here are the issues and the setup in the 83rd Congress.



THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN SESSION

Carran Immigration Act. They were long on their commitments to civil rights legislation, including abolition of filibustering in the Senate.

However transparent such promises may have been to readers of this newspaper, they were believed by a substantial number of voters. But whether or not they believed the promises, the people have a right to demand that they be fulfilled.

PEACE IN KOREA IS PARAMOUNT

Important sections of the trade union movement which formerly relied on President Truman and the Democratic majority to protect the interests of labor and the people will realize (or at least they can be shown) that in this new era, outspoken popular pressure is urgently required. Advocates of civil rights legislation who labored under the illusions that someone in the White House was going to guide these measures through Congress cannot now have such an illusion.

The situation, briefly, is that while a most reactionary leadership dominates both houses of Congress, the prospect of a united fight by labor and the people against reaction is brighter than it has been in years.

Take the issue of peace in Korea. There is a very real danger that Eisenhower's promises will culminate in proposals to use the troops of Chiang Kai-shek in Korea or Viet Nam to bomb Manchuria and to spread the war. If by

Jan. 3, when Congress convenes, the war has not ended, the floor of Congress should become a people's battlefield in the struggle for a Korean peace. Members of Congress should be urged to introduce resolutions calling for a ceasefire, for resumption of negotiations, for an end to the slaughter.

For later reference, it might be well to mark down now that the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee is expected to be Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.). His opposite number in the House will be Rep. Dewey Short (Mo.).

Or let us take the matter of the budget. President Truman is reportedly ready to submit a demand for \$85 billion. The Republicans have promised to keep it down to \$70 billion. The easiest course would be for labor and the progressives to stand on the sidelines and say, "Your promises are phoney. You won't cut it." But the practical task is to organize pressure on Congress to fulfill that promise, to make the cuts in arms expenditures and war preparations, and to follow that with a cut in taxes.

As matters stand now, the Republicans intend to let the excess profits tax die when it expires June 30. But that is a tax on big business which ought to remain. The post-Korean hike of income taxes (10 to 11 percent) will expire Dec. 31, 1953. This is a tax which ought to be killed immediately.

Most observers believe that a major problem facing the new Congress will be a business slump. Some of the general's

big business advisers contend that this can be avoided by more Koreas, a highly debatable point. At any rate, Business Week, the big business journal, predicts that the slump can come "as early as the second half of next year." Others have put the date earlier.

SOME JOBS THE UNIONS FACE

In either case, it will be this Congress which will largely determine whether government policies will be directed toward smashing the trade unions and placing the burden of the crisis squarely on the backs of the people—or whether government instrumentalities will be used to protect the people from the worst effects of unemployment and hunger.

There is no question that, as constituted, this Congress would be disposed to the former. It is well known here that among the earliest bills the Senate Labor Committee under Sen. Robert Taft will consider will deal with making trade unions subject to anti-trust laws and outlawing industry-wide bargaining and industry-wide strikes. New repressive methods of breaking so-called national emergency strikes will be on the agenda. And there will be some variant of the Humphreys bill to harass trade unions whose leadership doesn't conform to the Un-American Committee's pattern of "loyalty."

The appeal of John L. Lewis for labor
(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

World of Labor

Replacement of Murray Quite a Problem for CIO

By GEORGE MORRIS

WHAT HAPPENS when a labor leader who holds great power and unchallenged authority dies? He leaves a situation somewhat like the one Philip Murray left behind him in the CIO and the United Steelworkers of America. Hardly any of Murray's associates, including those considered as candidates for the vacancies he left, can possibly command the authority that he received.

His associates were people who have been rated mainly for their loyalty to him and the care they took not to deviate to the slightest degree from his wishes and by their show of reverence towards him. That enabled him to be undisputed "boss" as so many of them refer to him fondly, and be the unchallenged arbitrator and "unifier" of the personal cliques or groupings within the CIO or the steel union.

This made the organization appear solidly unified because no one dared take issue with the supreme leader. The strength of the organization was expressed through a diefied person. But, as some of the tributes expressed over his body said, "No one will replace Murray." Philip Murray took that unchallenged authority and that role of supreme arbitrator with him to his grave.

THERE ISN'T ONE among those he left behind whose authority will be really accepted by the others.

In fact, from all indications the field will be wide open for power battles in the CIO, within its steel and possibly other unions, no matter who fills the vacancies left by Murray.

The whole question of leadership has been built up in the CIO on a false basis, as it has in the mine, ladies garment and other unions. It is the concept that one person become supreme and is above criticism. All others are his subordinates, not associates. When he dies there isn't one left who can fill a vacancy in accordance with the "established standard."

SOME OF THE CIO PEOPLE I talked to in Pittsburgh during the funeral ceremonies for Murray, frankly expressed the fear that whoever may take the helm will not keep the organization as solidly united as it needs to be to face the situation beginning for it with the expected new attacks upon the labor movement. They are especially fearful that the AFL will be more encouraged than ever now to press its policy of conquest rather than unity. Murray's authority, they say, blocked that threat to a degree. There was also the fear that people who take the helm may seek to make up for their lack of authority with greater repressive and bureaucratic methods against opponents.

I, of course, do not measure a labor leader's authority and place in history by his ability to subordinate all others and discourage opposition or criticism. Nor is it my purpose to discuss here whether the type of authority Murray had is preferable to the kind of leadership his likely successors may give.

THE IMMEDIATE QUESTION is what can the CIO or its steel union do to meet the dangers they face? First, it would be suicide for the CIO if the men picked to fill the vacancies are those most notorious for their factionalism and intrigues. They are the sort who seize

leadership by conquest, and their advent to high office will be a sure invitation for strife and splits, especially if there is an AFL outside to encourage and finance such strife. Secondly, if the new leaders try to imitate Murray and seek for themselves the mantle of diefied persons, they'll only make themselves ridiculous and lose authority. They'll get far greater confidence—real confidence—if they are humble and get closer to the workers in the locals and plants and their problems and demand that all associates in the leadership do the same.

Finally, and most important, the CIO should shift from dependence on a top commander to unity, to greater stress on unity for a program and action. The convention could do this by fixing immediate attention on the key struggles facing the organization and throwing the entire organization into such unified action.

IF THE CIO takes leadership in the struggle to smash the wage freeze, for constructive peace projects, for civil rights and an FEPC law; for an end of thought-control and for the defeat of the new anti-labor bills being prepared for the new Congress, and for labor unity, then it will also defeat all internal strife or AFL attempts to conquer it.

It need hardly be added that the CIO will not be able to effectively defend itself and advance the organization, if it persists in its futile and very costly efforts to raid and conquer other unions now outside its ranks. The CIO can hardly afford to indulge in this "luxury" at a moment when an AFL textile union is making deep inroads into the CIO's textile union, leaders of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association are scheming to shift to the AFL, and when bad situations are brewing on other fronts. It would be far more constructive to seek reunification with the unions expelled in 1949 and return to the spirit of unity and democracy that once made the CIO strong.

Winning Job Rights for Negroes

The National Negro Labor Councils meeting in convention in Cleveland can chalk up many victories against jimcrow. Here are some of the fights for jobs won by local organizations.

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT

THE second annual convention of the National Negro Labor Councils being held in the Cleveland Municipal Auditorium, Nov. 21 to 23 will hear the story of many successful battles against jimcrow.

The record of the struggle for 100,000 new jobs in places where Negroes have been previously barred shows what a battering these jimcrow walls are taking.

From coast to coast here are some of the victories which will be told in greater detail in Cleveland when the Freedom Train rolls in there.

San Francisco: The Council has made one of the most significant breakthroughs in which they won jobs for Negro women at the Sears Roebuck company and succeeded in cracking the jimcrow hiring policy of the Key system railway, winning jobs for ninety Negro workers.

Los Angeles: The NNLC has won jobs for Negro women in the radio industry. Jobs for 14 Negro women were won at Columbia Steel Works and work is going on to win jobs at the Pacific Telephone and Telephone Co.

Cleveland: A most significant victory was recently won here. Assurances were extracted that Sears thirty-two job training courses will be open to incoming Negro employees without restraint. Without saying so in actual words, the area manager of Sears indicated that the change in Sears policy had come from the Central Office in Chicago and will be applied throughout the Sears chain where the demand is great enough.

Detroit: The Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council is already entering the arena of struggle against the Sears empire and by the time of the convention Sears will either have hired Negro people or will be locked in battle with the Detroit Council.

Also in Detroit jobs have been won for Negro women in Sam's Cut Rate Stores. In the Big Bear Markets, clerk and cashier jobs have been won. The union label has been won for a Detroit Negro printing firm by action of the Detroit Council. For the first time in any

Michigan city a FEPC ordinance is in existence in the city of River Rouge, voted in by the people on Nov. 4.

At the Detroit Briggs Conner plant a picket line of Briggs Negro workers backed by their white allies forced Briggs Mfg to hire Negro women. The company hired white women with no seniority and bypassed Negro women with wartime seniority. The workers walked off the jobs and paraded in front of the employment office until the company hired 11 Negro women. Some 3,200 work in the plants.

Also due to the work of the National and Detroit Negro Labor Council members in the CIO United Auto Workers Union for the first time in present economic negotiations between UAW and Ford, Chrysler, General Motors, a demand has come from many locals that the UAW model Fair Practices Clause be part of the negotiations. Ford Local 800 General Council, the Dodge Local 3 and Chevrolet local in Flint—three biggest locals in UAW, all have put the demand before Walter Reuther, union president. If it is won in the Big Three it's then a wide open possibility in over 900 UAW-CIO contracts.

Milwaukee: Successful fight won, placing Negro women in jobs at Wagner Electrical Co.

Chicago: Won job fights against the Drexel National Bank after a five-week campaign including picket lines daily.

Flint: Conducted a picket line in front of Zerka and Rassey super market protesting the jimcrow hiring policy of that store. After two days of picketing not only did Zerka and Rassey hire a Negro worker but two neighborhood super markets hired Negroes.

New York: The Brooklyn chapter of the Greater New York Council has conducted a successful campaign against Brooklyn Union Gas Co. and against the F. & M. Schafer brewing company. In both cases the campaign resulted in the hiring and upgrading of Negro workers. The New York Council has successfully negotiated the hiring of Negro, truck drivers at Mullers Dairy as well as the placing of ten joiners, four welders, six cokers and eleven machinists in the Brooklyn shipyard and Bethlehem Steel Co. in Astoria, L. I.

Also jobs for women in downtown

stores, nine sewing machine operators in Brooklyn, seven building construction jobs in the Bronx, four druggists in downtown drug stores, office jobs in downtown offices.

Louisville: The Louisville Council has achieved one of the most significant victories of any council in breaking down jimcrow training practices of a municipal board of education and in welding together white and Negro workers in support of the struggle for Negro rights.

Louisville, Kentucky: In anticipation of opening up of a large plant of General Electric expected to employ 20,000 workers, the Louisville Negro Labor Council worked out a campaign to guarantee the integration of Negro workers on all jobs on all skills and at all levels of employment.

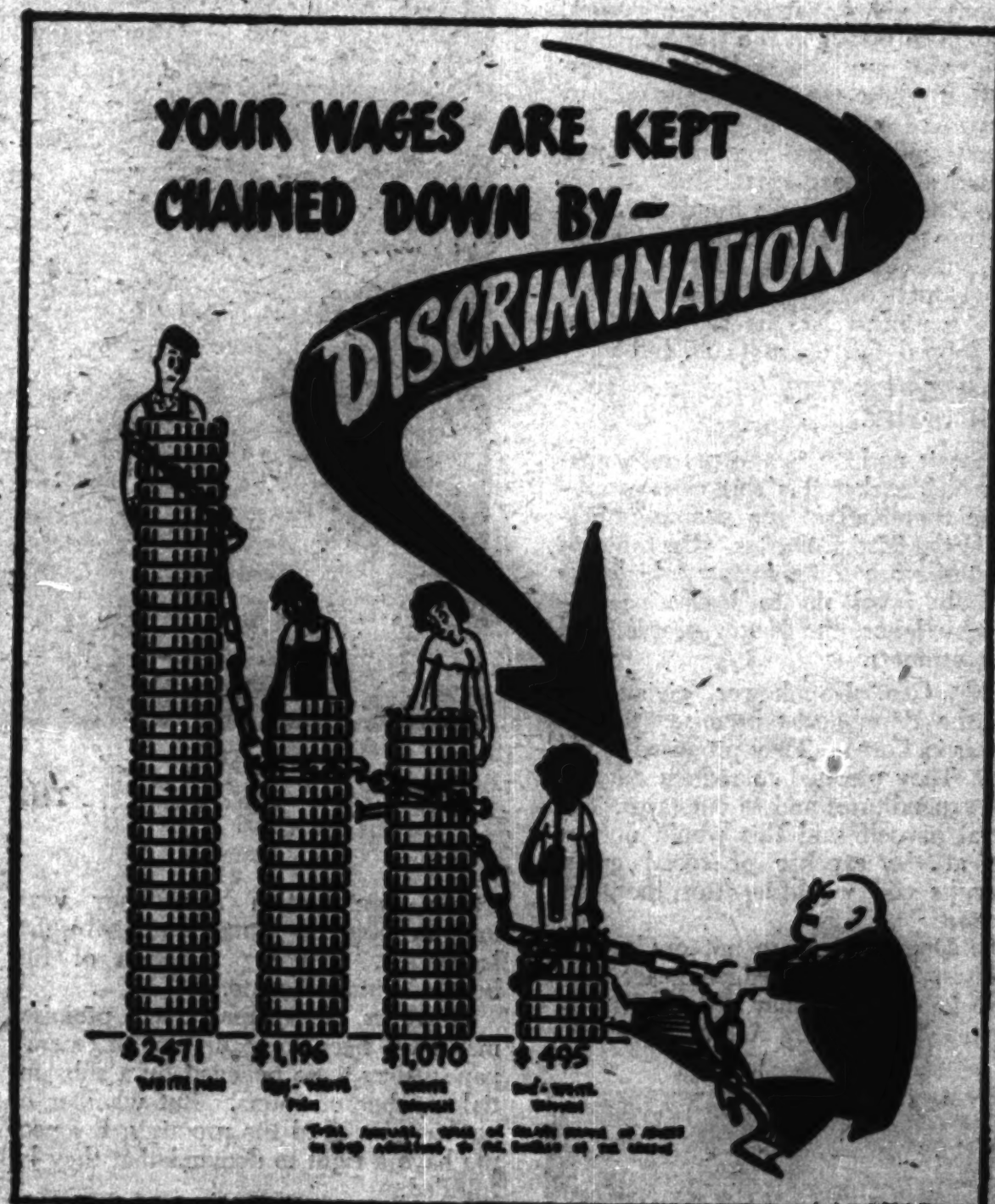
They fought through the Louisville City Council for an agreement to open up special courses allied to the electrical field in the Negro community sponsored by the Louisville Board of Edu-

cation. They also obtained an agreement with the Board of Education that where a Negro person sought to take a special course in job training and found that course unavailable at the Negro school in Louisville, the Negro person would be allowed to take said course at any other school in Louisville at which it was available. This was a major breakthrough in jimcrow education in the South.

Also the Louisville Council got 20,000 signatures on FEPC petitions part of which were secured from white workers in the downtown community.

Thus the jimcrow walls of discrimination are being knocked down and the second convention of the National Negro Labor Council will demonstrate the truth of the words of Frederick Douglass, the great Civil War freedom fighter that:

"Where there is no struggle—there is no Progress."



The Mexican Americans Speak

The President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization has been holding hearings across the nation supposedly to get the public's view on the repressive McCarran-Walter Law, scheduled to become effective Dec. 24.

The Commission is empowered to suggest "modification" of the law if it deems the public so desires. That such is the case is evident from testimony given everywhere the Commission has held hearings.

At Los Angeles, aware that no other organizations or individuals were scheduled to discuss the plight of Mexican-Americans in the Southwest, and of Mexican workers brought to the U. S. to help in agriculture, the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born prepared a comprehensive report on the subject.

The Commission denied Rose Chernin, the Foreign Born Committee's executive secretary, permission to read the report.

Here are essential portions of the suppressed statement:

AT THE OUTSET I wish to point out that in the experience of our committee, which has defended some 70 cases of political deportation, the policy presently being carried out by the Immigration and Naturalization Service is designed to punish, to intimidate and to breed fear in the communities and organizations of 14 million foreign-born citizens and resident non-citizens, and their native-born children and immediate relatives.

It is a policy which constitutes an attack on the very fabric of family life. Nowhere is this more clearly illustrated than in representative case histories from our files.

A typical example of the persecution of long-resident Mexicans in this area is the case of Justo Cruz. His U.S.-born son, Ladislao Cruz, tells the story in a memorandum from our committee files.

"My father and three other workers were arrested on Oct. 7, 1951, and kept on Terminal Island until bail was posted through the efforts of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. For my father alone the bail was \$5,000. You ask, as I did at the time: What did he do? Why was he arrested?"

"My father was born in Mexico and has lived in the U. S. for 44 years. My grandfather and grandmother died in this country, and my sister Ruth and I were born here.

"My father worked as a laborer on the railroads. He also worked in the fields and orange groves. He is now working as a machinist in a weaving mill.

"When federal agents asked his boss to fire him a little while ago, the boss told them: 'If business gets so bad that I only have two men working in the mill, one of them will be me and the other will be Justo Cruz.'

"Wherever my father worked he joined with others to get decent wages, decent working conditions, and to get rid of discrimination and second-class treatment of Mexicans, Mexican-Americans, Negroes and other minority groups.

"In 1933 he worked in the orange groves. Agricultural workers were then getting paid 8 cents an hour. Those with steady jobs were paid 75 cents a day, and the day was from sunup to sundown. My father joined the Workers Alliance, which fought for and gained relief for the jobless.

"He was also active in the fight to end school segregation in Orange County. He is an executive board member of the Mexican-American Community Chest in Santa Ana. He is a member of the Orange County Committee on Mexican Festivals, and president of the Funeral Benefit Society.

"But what did he do to get arrested and jailed? Nothing else, except one thing: when federal agents visited him at work and asked him to give them names of people active in organized labor in the area, he refused to be a stoolpigeon. And that is all. Yet he is

considered 'dangerous.' If a man is 'dangerous' because he thinks that wages should allow his family to have enough to eat and live in a decent home, then my father is indeed a dangerous man.

"Mexican Americans like my father, who fight the policy of segregation against them, are threatened by the Immigration and Naturalization Service with Deportation because of the McCarran Act, which is being used more and more against the foreign born who have lived here most of their lives. I realized, all at once, that persecution of a man like my father is only part of the whole campaign of persecution of the foreign born. What begins with a man like my father may well lead to jailing and deportations of thousands, including native-born citizens like myself."

Among the deportation cases in the Los Angeles area, which embrace a dozen different national groups, that of Genaro Garcia is a tragic standout.

Garcia entered the United States from Mexico in 1916. He worked hard all his life as a laborer, was an active member of his union, Laborers Local 802. A daughter and his two grandchildren are American born. He spent all his adult life here, and gave of his strength to help build the roads, the factories, and the schools of which we as Americans are proud.

JAILED, HE DIED A SUICIDE

He was arrested Jan. 4, at the age of 56, and held for many weeks in detention on Terminal Island before his bail of \$2,000 was raised.

Genaro Garcia was a sick man. He suffered from acute asthma, and the weeks he spent in detention meant torture for him, for he couldn't tolerate the dampness of the lonely island stockade.

On the morning of Oct. 11 his sister found him dead in his bed. The coroner's verdict was suicide. The whole community in which he lived so many years is in mourning, for Genaro Garcia was known to everyone as a kind man, gentle and generous.

Ill, unable to find work because of his status as one about to be deported, worried about possible separation from his children, hurt and insulted because authorities intended to throw him across the border like an unwanted dog, Genaro Garcia was driven to suicide in order to fulfill his desire to at least die in the country he considered his own.

Was he a threat to the security of this



A FIELD WORKER

country? He was charged with having once been a member of a subversive organization and of once having momentarily crossed the border to see his brother and re-entering without a permit. No more than that. No actual crime.

This matter of political deportations of Mexicans is closely related to a widespread problem of immigration, deportation and harassment of special importance in the Los Angeles area and the entire Southwest. This concerns the role of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with regard to the half-million Mexican-Americans resident here, and the seasonal importation and deportation of Mexican nationals who are brought into the Southwest to gather the rich harvests of fruits and vegetables that grace our tables.

In 1848 the war with Mexico ended with the Treaty at Guadalupe, in which vast territory was ceded to the U. S. With the discovery of gold and extension of the railroads west, the economy of the region took shape. The basic labor force was provided by the Mexican

people who continued to live in the annexed territory, supplemented by others moving northward as the demand for labor increased. This continued as agriculture developed, during a long period of comparatively unrestricted immigration across the U. S.-Mexico border.

Not until 1917 were restrictions against immigration made law, at the same time that political opinions and beliefs were made a basis for deportation. But in the Southwest, agricultural interests, frantically concerned with seasonal harvest requirements for cheap labor, brought about a relaxation of border restrictions and a comparatively free movement of labor northward was resumed.

Large scale agriculture in the Southwest flourished because of the ready flow of labor from Mexico, added to workers already resident. Throughout the entire period the Mexican workers have been maintained as the main source of low-paid labor, mainly restricted to common and "stoop" labor in the Southwest's three main industries—agriculture, railroads, and mining. This was achieved through use of the weapon of mass deportations as a club to intimidate and disorganize Mexican workers and force them into acceptance of low-paid, sub-standard work conditions.

THE POLICY OF DEPORTATIONS

Thus, in the depression of the 1930's, whereas over one million Mexican people entered the U. S., in the same period nearly one-half million were deported—including many born in the U. S. and therefore citizens of this country! The policy of mass deportations, which has since reached fantastic heights, had begun.

When Mexico, attempting to combat the mass deportation evil, tried to have Mexican workers "legalized" to work officials opposed the plan. Government officials soon provided their own method for solving the problem. According to the Los Angeles Times of Oct. 19, 1948:

"A technique more insidious than ingenious was devised and put into effect by the agencies of the U. S. government having responsibility for law enforcement and procurement of labor. In this improvisation the (illegal entrant) was brought to the border, at which point he would be given an identification slip. Momentarily, he would step across the boundary line. Having thus been subjected to the magic of token deportation,

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



MEXICAN AMERICAN MIGRATORY WORKERS WAITING IN TEXAS FOR TRANSPORTATION TO THE FIELDS.

It Was Their Finest Lesson

The New York teachers stood up to the witch-hunters and gave them a lesson in nobility of purpose, courage and devotion to principles. colleagues, parents and former students took the stand to fill the record with such descriptions as 'great integrity' . . . 'outstanding teacher' . . . 'dignity' . . . 'human warmth.' . . .

By BERNARD BURTON

"An anonymous accusation appeared containing many names. Some of those names denied that they were Christians or ever had been. As they joined with me in invocations to the Gods and offered supplications with incense and wine to your Majesty's Icon which I had brought in with the Divine images for this purpose, and finally cursed Christ, I thought they could be discharged as it is said that genuine Christians cannot be forced into these acts."

—from a letter by the younger Pliny to the Emperor Trajan.

THE trial examiner took a deep breath and the prosecutor muttered something to an aide as a counsel for the teachers read the letter of the Roman magistrate into the record. Eight teachers were on trial here at the Board of Education building in Brooklyn—Dorothy Rand, Samuel Wallach, Dorothy Bloch, Cyril Graze, Mildred Flacks, Julius Lemansky, Hyman Koppelman, Arthur Newman.

They had refused to curse Christ. They had refused to turn informer, they had refused to turn their backs on the credo by which they had lived and taught a generation of students . . . that the principles on which this country was founded—the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights—were sacred and no genuine American can be forced into the act of cursing them. No, not even if it meant an end to distinguished careers and a bleak outlook for employment and life in the future.

A former student testifying in the case of Samuel Wallach replied to a question from the trial examiner, "Col. Arthur Levitt, and put the issue all Americans face in this witchhunt of teachers. "We could see no reason for calling him subversive," Mrs. Dorothy Fulmer stated, "because we had learned only democracy from him. . . . You can't call a man subversive when his whole study was of the Declaration of Independence and the rights of man."

"Irrelevant" objected the prosecutor,



SAMUEL WALLACH

Saul Moskoff. "Immaterial" he objected dozens of times as witnesses took the stand—officials of the Board of Education, fellow teachers, former students, parents—and filled the record with such descriptions as "great integrity," "outstanding teacher," "devoted to students," "dignity," "human warmth."

It was phrases such as these which characterized the teachers on trial. To these could be added another: men and women of courage, indomitable in their devotion to principle, in living up to what they had taught their students of the rights and duties of Americans.

But it was irrelevant, the prosecutor objected. And there was justification for his objections. He even conceded, as he had to, that these were truly outstanding men and women. But the issue in the musty trial chambers turned on the narrow question of "insubordination."

And of what did this insubordination consist? Not that these patriotic teachers were discourteous to superiors, for how can you concede the dignity of the accused and say they were discourteous? It was that, even on threat of a sudden choking off of distinguished careers, these teachers had respectfully declined in star-chamber proceedings to answer questions which pried into their private political beliefs, questions which violated everything they had ever learned and taught about the foundations of the Republic.

It was not simply the question: Are

you a member of the Communist Party? Most of the teachers declined to answer this as well as all other questions. Some did answer this in the negative. But here they stopped. For once answering this they were required to go further, to "curse Christ."

The other questions were outlined in instructions to inquisitors from Dr. William Jansen, superintendent of schools.

The chief inquisitor ordered his subordinate in the case of Mrs. Flacks to "ask such additional questions as will elicit the information as to when she joined, when she left, why she left, to what unit she belonged, where it met, the names of other teachers in the unit, et cetera."

Mrs. Flacks, a highly respected teacher for 20 years in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn, respectfully refrained from answering all questions. Julius Lemansky, a teacher of social studies for 17 years at Boys High School, did answer to question No. 1 that he is not a member of the Communist Party.

The trial examiner, however, could not understand why Lemansky would answer no more questions after that. In Lemansky's case, fellow teachers took the stand to testify how his teaching colleagues virtually unanimously, had voted resolutions of full confidence in Lemansky's integrity. Said one such resolution:

"The members of the Social Studies Department of Boys High School, in considered judgment, affirm that Julius Lemansky is a man of singularly high character, a teacher of uncommon professional competence and a resourceful and stimulating leader in departmental and school affairs. Individually and collectively we attest to our warm regard and respect for him. In the years we have worked together he has impressed us strongly with his idealism, fair-mindedness, intellectual honesty and Americanism. . . . It would seem to us from an intimate knowledge of Mr. Lemansky as a teaching colleague and as a person, that the questioning to which he had been subjected at the direction of the Superintendent of Schools is misdirected and baneful—misdirected because it is pointed at a man of integrity, and baneful because it invades his privacy of opinion and would compel him to serve the ignoble role of revealing the privately expressed opinions of others."

A similar resolution was adopted by vote of the entire faculty. And the trial examiner professed puzzlement at the actions of Lemansky's intrepid fellow teachers. He questioned those teachers who took the stand about these resolutions.

Mr. Jordan B. LaGuardia, white haired, patrician looking teacher of Italian at Boys High, takes the stand to testify as to the faculty's high regard for Lemansky. The trial examiner interrupts.

Trial Examiner Levitt: And you were aware that he declined to answer that question?

The Witness: Yes. Could I tell you the reason why he declined?

Trial Examiner Levitt: He has given us the reason. You have nothing to add to that, I assume?

The Witness: No.

Trial Examiner Levitt: Was it your purpose to endorse his action in declining to answer the question when you adopted this resolution?

The Witness: Now, let's be perfectly honest. Mr. Lemansky's objections to answering the Superintendent's ques-



tion's had some validity in my mind, in my own personal opinion. Because if he was correct in presuming that if he had answered that question he might have been in the position of turning informer, in my simple conscience I still would have supported him, if that meant, mind you, turning informer.

Long before the trials had got to Lemansky's case, the number of trial examiners had been reduced from two to one. Again it was the incontestable patriotic services of a teacher that forced the reduction.

It was in the hearing on Mrs. Mildred Flacks that her attorney, Lewis S. Flegg, Jr., a Negro lawyer from the Bedford-Stuyvesant area, called the Rev. Dr. John M. Coleman, member of the Board of Education, to the stand. Dr. Coleman who was sitting as a trial examiner along with Col. Levitt, is an outstanding Protestant Episcopal clergyman, pastor of the St. Phillips P. E. Church in Bedford-Stuyvesant. Dr. Coleman disqualified himself from further hearings after testifying about Mrs. Flacks.

Q. Do you know Mrs. Flacks?

A. Yes.

Q. How long have you known her?

'Let the

From the summation of Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative chairman of the Teachers Union, at the New York City Board of Education trial of eight teachers:

NO, Communism is not a real issue in our schools, but the hue and cry of Communism is a cover-up for very real problems that do exist, that beset the schools, that plague us day in and day out.

I was at City Hall, at a hearing conducted by the City Planning Commission on the capital budget. I spoke for my organization, the Teachers Union. This year, as in all years past, the Teachers Union was the only teachers organization that has shown itself to be concerned with school conditions, with the conditions of our buildings, the conditions that our children face, and not merely teachers problems of salaries, pensions and working conditions. And I am proud of that fact.

There were over a thousand parents who literally stormed City Hall because their children either have no schools to go to or they are on double and triple shifts and quadruple shifts or they are jam-packed into classes of 40 and 50 or over, or their buildings are crumbling and decrepit, unsafe and unsanitary with leaking roofs and filthy plumbing. Many of them with only one toilet to serve a thousand children. Some are fire traps. This is a real problem.



DOROTHY BLOCH

on



en or sixteen years.

you know what the reputation
acks is as a teacher?
w many people who think ex-
well of her.
y think she is a competent



DOROTHY RAND

Jackals Scream ?



ROSE RUSSELL

see school officials showing
o solve that problem as they
doing with this non-existent
llusory problem of so-called
n in the schools? . . .
ge you to find in any school
any responsible person who
that Communism is a prob-

Q. She is an honest teacher?
A. Yes.
Q. Would you say that?
A. Yes.

Q. Aside from what you have heard about Mrs. Flacks or have not heard, did you form any opinion as to Mrs. Flacks' character and fitness and loyalty?

A. I have always been particularly appreciative of her great energy and effort in community work. I suppose from that my appreciation would be high of her as a citizen. I have never had occasion to question anything else about her.

Mrs. Dorothy Rand was another white teacher who taught in a Negro community, in Harlem, for 16 years. Like Mrs. Flacks, she also drew warm tributes from residents of the area. Thus, Mrs. Anna Holmes, mother of eight children who had attended or were still attending Public School 170, where Mrs. Rand taught:

"She is a very competent teacher. I have talked to many parents in my position. I am connected with most of the Parents in the school. I talked with many parents of children she had before for years, and the opinion of everyone of them is that she had done very, very much for the children."

But Mrs. Rand, like Mrs. Flacks and Lemansky and Wallach, was "insubordinate." She had refused to turn informer, had refused to "curse Christ."

With virtually all of these teachers, warm, close relations with Negro students had been a special hallmark of their work. Even their superiors were compelled to testify to this.

Thus, Raymond L. Noonan, school official since 1914 and Samuel Wallach's superior for a period, testified: "I don't need to repeat his competency as a teacher because that has been amply attested to, but I might add that he did have a real interest in his pupils. He was concerned for them, and he was willing to give of his time and efforts far beyond what I had any reason to expect. And he was especially concerned with our colored youngsters who at that time were certainly given less consideration than they are today. And in a thousand ways he certainly merited my confidence and approval."

One can cite from the record similar testimony for all the rest of the teachers. But let one of them speak for himself, and in large measure, for his colleagues.

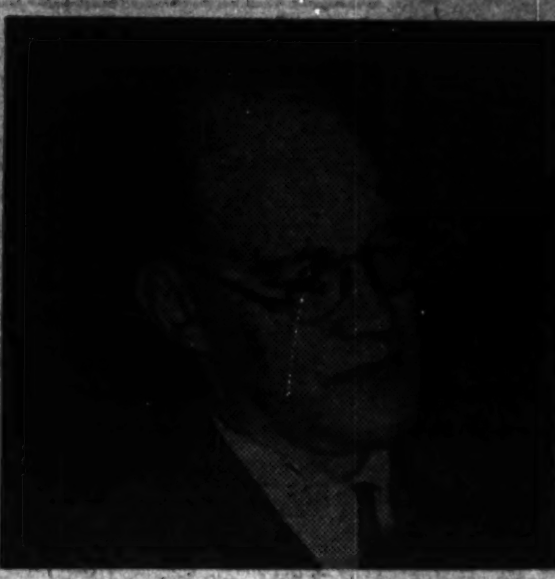
Cyril Graze, high school mathematics teacher, steps to the lectern and moves for dismissal of the charges against him. Graze is a tall man with a dignified bearing. But he is not stiff. He displays the kind of genuine humanity that any student, any colleagues, would warm to.

"I am not accused in these charges of misusing my class to indoctrinate any philosophy, Communist, capitalist or otherwise. I have spent my years teach-

ing mathematics, and as a good teacher. The record shows the contrary. It shows the reverse. . . . In my opinion he (the Superintendent of Schools) is engaged in a sadistic attack on the school system and on the principles of academic freedom, on the very lives of these courageous, shining teachers. It is a low contemptible, subversive effort to evade the law. The superintendent is riding the wave of current hysteria, and he is demanding the aid of the trial examiner and the aid of the members of the Board of Education.

These days of hysteria will pass away, and soon, I hope. When that time comes all of us will look back with deep shame on the lynch-like devices, such as this proceeding, employed by public officers to undermine our most precious institutions. I call upon the Board of Education and, particularly, the Trial Committee, to resist this hysteria, to refuse to become its instrument and thereby its victim, to defend our proud American heritage. . . .

Let the jackals scream as they once did against the Jeffersonian Democrats, against the Abolitionists, and against the building trade unions. Long after the Superintendent of Schools and his cohorts have been forgotten, history will record the names of those who opposed this barbarous attack on academic freedom and civil liberty with courage and fidelity to the principles of our Constitution.



ARTHUR NEWMAN

ing mathematics, and as a good teacher. The sole charge here is the question of refusal to answer questions. And it is upon that that the claim of insubordination is based. I want to state first that this is in my opinion precisely a questioning into a teacher's political beliefs.

"The Communist Party is a political party which, as is well known, bases its activity on a set of political ideas and principles dating back more than 100 years. Whether one agrees with those ideas or not is beside the point. The fact remains that they constitute a body of political thought to which independent-minded people all over the world have given serious consideration and have either accepted or rejected. It would seem, therefore, almost self-evident, that any inquiry into membership in the Communist Party is in fact an inquiry into a person's political beliefs as well as associations—something which is expressly forbidden by both the federal and state constitutions and by the civil service law of the State of New York. . . .

"I say that our fight is a fight for the dignity of the teaching profession, the right of teachers to hold their heads high before their pupils and before the world. The right not to be degraded into the status of servants of reaction. What holds true for the teachers holds true with even greater emphasis for the students. . . .

"The working men and women of this country have a right to ask of the schools that their children be educated in an atmosphere of respect for the labor movement. . . . They have a right to ask that their minds be not closed to everything except a McCarranized version of social problems. But this cannot happen when fear stalks the classrooms and when teachers with any vestige of liberalism and of feeling for the trade union movement have hang-

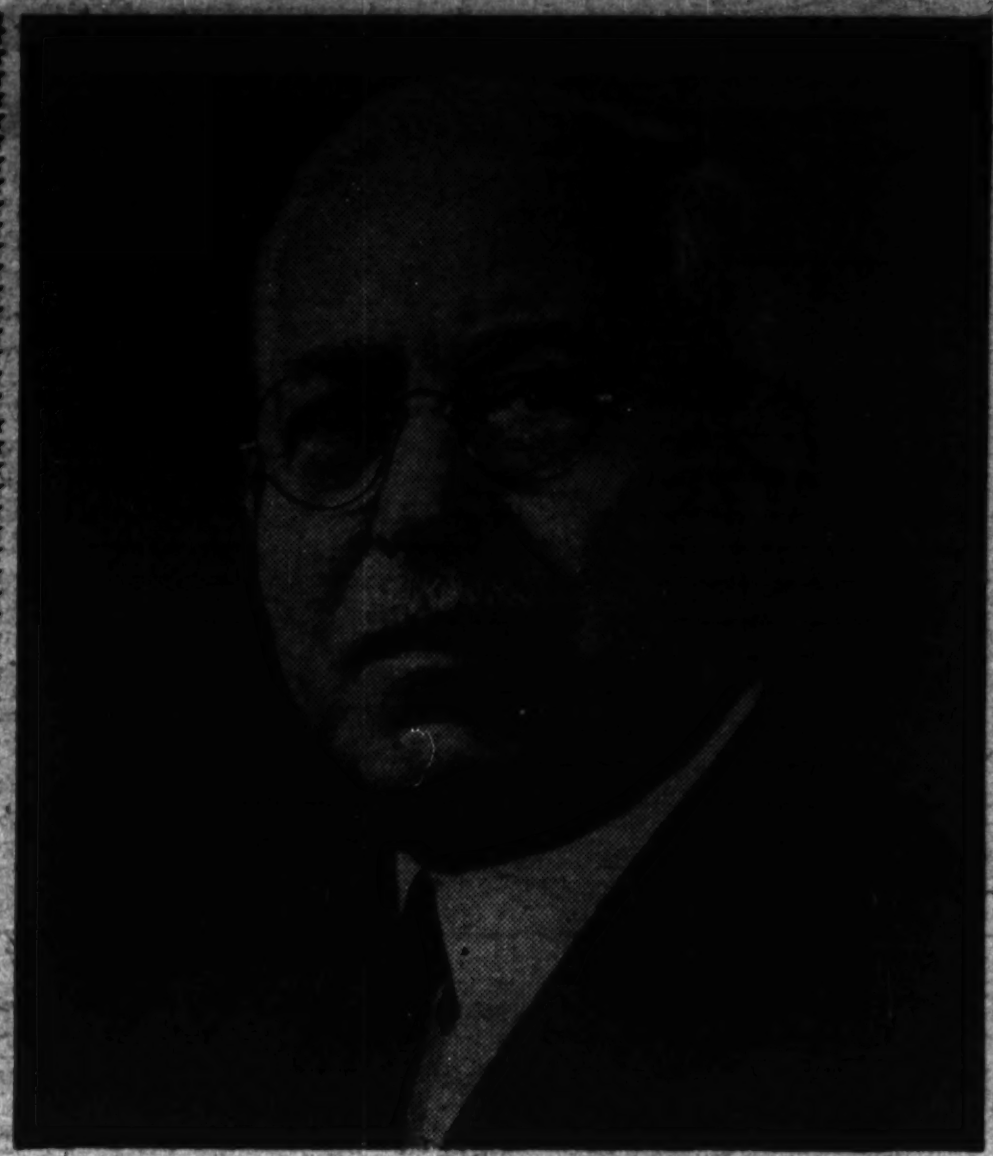
(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

The record shows the contrary. It shows the reverse. . . .

In my opinion he (the Superintendent of Schools) is engaged in a sadistic attack on the school system and on the principles of academic freedom, on the very lives of these courageous, shining teachers. It is a low contemptible, subversive effort to evade the law. The superintendent is riding the wave of current hysteria, and he is demanding the aid of the trial examiner and the aid of the members of the Board of Education.

These days of hysteria will pass away, and soon, I hope. When that time comes all of us will look back with deep shame on the lynch-like devices, such as this proceeding, employed by public officers to undermine our most precious institutions. I call upon the Board of Education and, particularly, the Trial Committee, to resist this hysteria, to refuse to become its instrument and thereby its victim, to defend our proud American heritage. . . .

Let the jackals scream as they once did against the Jeffersonian Democrats, against the Abolitionists, and against the building trade unions. Long after the Superintendent of Schools and his cohorts have been forgotten, history will record the names of those who opposed this barbarous attack on academic freedom and civil liberty with courage and fidelity to the principles of our Constitution.



THE LATE ADOLPH SABATH

What the Press Ignored When Rep. Sabath Died

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON

THE BIG DAILY newspapers which last week published columns of laudatory obituary of Congressman Adolph Sabath, as might be expected, neglected to mention one of his most characteristic deeds. That was the fact that he introduced and sponsored a bill to repeal the Smith Act.

Son of a Jewish butcher in a small town in what is the people's republic of Czechoslovakia, Adolph Sabath was a life long and passionate defender of civil rights. He never forgot what America meant to him as an immigrant boy who arrived in Baltimore at the age of 15 with \$3 in his pocket. It meant equality and freedom under the Constitution, not only for all races and creeds but for those whose political views might run counter to the dogma of the vested interests.

Sabath fought hard against the Taft-Hartley Act, both McCarran Acts and was perennially in opposition to the House Un-American committee. When the indictment and conviction of the eleven Communist leaders under the Smith Act turned attention to the perils to democracy contained in that legislation, he came forward with a bill to wipe it off the statute books.

FOR 45 YEARS "Judge" Sabath, as he was known to Congressmen and newsmen, served in the House of Representatives. Since 1938, with the exception of two years of Republican control, he was chairman of the powerful Rules Committee. In that post he fought effectively to usher Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal legislation through the House.

But the Democratic leadership under the Truman Administration never trusted the Judge. They knew of his fierce partisanship for the common people, the workers, the Negro people, the foreign born, not only in his teeming district in the middle of Chicago, but in all America. For that reason they surrounded him with the most reactionary Democrats in the House, placing on the Rules committee such Dixiecrats as Gene Cox of Georgia, Howard Smith of Virginia (author of the Smith Act), and William Colmer of Mississippi. With the Republicans—Leo Allen of Illinois and Clarence Brown of Ohio—reaction always

had a majority in this strategic committee.

I witnessed many scandalous and revolting scenes in public sessions of the Rules committee when this evil gang combined to heckle, harass and block Chairman Sabath. Often they tried to ridicule the "Old Man."

At least once, on the floor of the House, Cox struck Sabath with his fist.

But the Judge was not failing in courage. Eighty-three years of age at the time, he swung back vigorously at the younger man.

IN THE COMMITTEE and on the floor he fought by all means in order to block their reactionary aims. He was not above moves to conceal or postpone vicious legislation sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, the Un-American committee or the Dixiecrats. Often he sat on a bill of this sort until the trade unions had an opportunity to rally public sentiment against it.

Together with Vito Marcantonio and Adam Powell, Sabath always rose to accept the racist challenge thrown down by John Rankin, Gene Cox and their kind. Let the little Mississippi blatherskite make one of his chauvinistic slanders of the Negro or Jewish people and the Judge would be on his feet, moving to the microphone in the well of the House.

Adolph J. Sabath introduced the first workmen's compensation act in Congress and as a result won the personal congratulation of Theodore Roosevelt. He was one of the earliest advocates of old age pension. He was a stalwart supporter of the best of the New Deal legislation. Under Truman, he did what he could to bring FEPC and other civil rights legislation to the floor.

Naturally, the Daily Worker disagreed with him on many issues. But we in the House press gallery who knew him over the years will never forget the short, stocky little man, constantly puffing on a long flat cigar, who so long and so loyal served the America he loved, the real America of the people.

The most effective tribute the American people can pay to Adolph Sabath is to carry on to success the task he set for himself—repeal of the vicious Smith Act. Every action directed to his end becomes a memorial to a great fighter for civil liberty who ought not be forgotten.

Last Word on the Election

THE TIME HAS COME to sum up the conclusions concerning the national elections drawn by the columnists and other big thinkers of the press.

Joseph and Stewart Alsop set the tone for this discussion. In a few cutting words, they have gotten to the very heart of the matter. They quote a group of Stevenson advisers who said that "too many of the American people wanted a father-image and were finding this image in Eisenhower."

This analysis, say the Alsops, "was correct. . . ."

If anyone doubts it, let him read Frank Kingdon in the Post, who wrote that "such a massive shift in opinion cannot be explained by strictly rational motivations." Then he goes on, unfortunately, to say that "psychologists may explain this (the election) as the quest for a father symbol in a time of uncertainty."

Naturally, Eisenhower's talk about peace and lower taxes (no matter how demagogic) had nothing to do with the matter! Naturally, Stevenson's endorsement

of everything the people are dissatisfied with in the Truman program had nothing to do with the matter!

But I still can't figure out how the father-image explains the election. Here's Stevenson, a nice fatherly-looking sort of man, with a respectable number of sons to boot. Is Stevenson really a girl?

Why did the people insist on a Republican father-image who didn't hesitate to promise peace, rather than a Democratic father-image who didn't hesitate to declare he would keep the Korean war going?

I think we ought to change the title of the President of the United States to simply, "Daddy." Every four years we will have our great Daddy election, and decide who will be the next Daddy of the United States. So that the fundamental differences between the two parties should remain intact, I would propose that the Democratic candidate be referred to as Pop, and the Republican candidate as Dad.

There's a lot more psychology connected with this election, as Kingdon and the Alsops probably know. For instance, it now appears that Eisenhower suffers

from schizophrenia, because we are told there are two Eisenhowers, an old one and a new one. All the commentators are asking which one the people voted for. I think they voted for the one who was running for President, not the other one.

The "two Eisenhower" theory is the gift of some liberals to the nation. This was when Eisenhower was dubbed a great liberal. This was because he never said anything, and the liberals felt awfully lonely. Then he spoke. The talking Eisenhower obviously wasn't the same man as the liberal Eisenhower.

Actually, when Eisenhower finally spoke, making such famous statements as that which called upon the people to exist on hot dogs and beer, he merely said what had been on his mind during all those years when he was silent. But why embarrass people by pointing this out?

I think the whole thing was unfair. The Republicans had two Eisenhowers against only one Stevenson.

Next election I think the Democrats ought to run two Stevensons, or one Stevenson and one Pop.

MEXICAN AMERICAN DISCRIMINATION

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

the illegal alien was now merely alien and was eligible to step back across the boundary to be legally contracted."

Such is the "magic" opening and closing of our borders for the convenience of the growers who need cheap labor.

On the other hand, the Immigration Service in Los Angeles began a roundup and mass deportation of Mexicans in April, 1949. Immigration agents were aided by the police department, notorious for its brutal treatment of Mexicans and Mexican-Americans. Police established roadblocks and Immigration agents conducted interrogations on street corners, entered homes without warrants, combed shops and factories, bus stations and train depots in search of Mexicans to deport.

The local press, taking its cue from the District Director of Immigration, ballyhooed the campaign as a means to provide jobs for "citizens and veterans" and estimated that 50,000 Mexican nationals without "papers" would be deported within a few weeks.

This policy became a permanent one and continues today. The 1950 report of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor lists statistics showing that from 1944, when the yearly rate of mass deportations was about 10,000, it rose rapidly until in 1950 it reached the record figure of 365,000!

The report also makes it evident the Immigration Service uses its authority more often than not at the convenience of the growers. The Service approves contracts when workers are needed; deports workers summarily when the harvest is over. It permits so-called "illegals" to cross the border when the growers need a large, cheap labor force in a hurry.

In order to deprive the Mexican community of militant defenders of their rights, the Immigration Service has in recent months used the McCarran Act to arrest numerous long-resident Mexicans like Justo Cruz. The McCarran Act, being incorporated in toto in the new McCarran-Walter Law, which becomes effective in December, far from mitigating these complex evils will provide new powers for aggravating them.

The McCarran-Walter Law carries over into the future every unconstitutional provision of the McCarran Act of 1950 with regard to deportation for political belief and association, and perpetuates the travesty on justice in which the Immigration Service is both judge and jury in deportation hearings. It also provides professional witnesses paid at high rates by the Justice Department.

Further, there is the question of the right to bail, denial of which is provided for by both the old and new McCarran laws. Denial of bail to deportees is destructive of the Bill of Rights, as Justice Black observed in dissent from the Supreme Court decision giving discretionary powers in this respect.

"I can only say," Black wrote, "that I regret, deeply regret, that the court now adds the right to bail to the list of other Bill of Rights guarantees that have recently been weakened to expand governmental powers at the expense of individual freedom."

To make those charged with being "subversive" and therefore deportable, subject to detention, while hearings can be dragged out and remain inconclusive

for long periods of time is also a denial of due process.

Finally, there are new features—now dangers—in the McCarran-Walter Law. Those who believe the Bill of Rights applies to all persons regardless of nationality, color or creed cannot but be appalled by the new law's "racist" quota provisions. They say in effect that all people are created equal—except Asians, Jews, Negroes, Catholics and Eastern Europeans.

Sections of the law specifically discriminate against peoples openly or tacitly defined as "inferior," restrict their entry to a bare minimum, and on the other hand favor Anglo-Saxon, Protestant peoples. Thus, the quotas for Great Britain, Northern Ireland and Germany number about 100,000 a year, while the entire Asian-Pacific triangle containing half the world's population is permitted "never more than 2,000" a year. Areas with preponderantly Negro, Catholic or Jewish populations are held to low quotas.

Perhaps the greatest danger in the new law is the power given the Immigration Service to denaturalize and deport foreign-born citizens. "Temporary" citizenship rights are second-class rights. At one stroke the law reduces in status more than 11 million Americans. Already—before the law is in effect—numerous cases of attempted denaturalization are under way. We have one of these in Los Angeles county.

Eulogio de la Cruz, born in the Philippines, received his final U. S. citizenship papers in 1947. He is a resident of Wilmington, a fisherman, an active member of the AFL Fish & Cannery Workers Union. Years ago he belonged to a cannery workers local of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's, a militant union often under attack because of its effective fight for improved wages and conditions for its members, most of them Filipino-workers.

De la Cruz is a widower with a U. S.-born daughter 10 years old.

On June 5, he was notified denaturalization proceedings had been started against him, on the charge that in his application for citizenship he falsely stated he did not belong and never had belonged to any organization "devoted in whole or in part" to furthering the public policy of a foreign government, did not believe in sabotage or disbelieve in organized government. The charge, based on an affidavit sworn to by an informer, will be heard in Federal court.

Undoubtedly when the McCarran-Walter Act becomes law, the Immigration Service's power to denaturalize will be increasingly applied in its campaign to coerce persons of foreign birth into conformity with orthodox political views. This is a logical extension of powers which began with the attack on non-citizens. The danger to our democracy, if the Department of Justice is permitted to invoke this law, is extreme.

We of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born therefore urge this Commission to report to the President, and to the people, the many cogent reasons why such racist, anti-democratic laws as the McCarran-Walter Act should be nullified, and replaced by well-considered, democratic legislation firmly based on the Constitution and Bill of Rights—fully in accord with this nation's traditional hospitality to freedom-loving men and women.

WHEN THE NEW CONGRESS MEETS

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

unity was issued with this legislative peril in mind. Clearly, only if the trade unions, left, right and center, work together to resist this "thrust toward fascism" can this big business drive be defeated.

At Fall River, Lawrence and Lowell, Eisenhower promised that the "full resources of the Federal government" will be used to combat another depression and to maintain high employment. But big business would use these "full resources" in one way, labor in another.

For instance, there is the need for public housing. The real estate lobby succeeded in whittling down housing appropriations, even in the recent Democratic Congress, to a pitifully small amount. More powerful than ever now it will seek to eliminate public housing altogether in the new Congress and the AFL News-Reporter says that even defense housing is in peril.

The fight for decent housing for low-income families, open for all regardless of race, creed or color, is one of the most crying needs of today, not only to provide places to live, but also to setup a backlog of jobs when the recession hits.

Legislation on this subject would come before Chairman Homer Capehart of the Senate Banking Committee and Chairman Jesse P. Wolcott of the House Banking Committee. They are both foes of public housing as well as of rent control. It will take a genuine struggle of the people to force through legislation in the interests of the people.

The AFL News-Reporter, in its Nov. 7 issue, was very pessimistic as to the chances of a civil rights bill. The legislation, it said, is "doomed." But such an appraisal ignores the power of public sentiment for an FEPC, for anti-segregation legislation, for bills outlawing the poll tax and providing federal penalties against lynchings.

The role of the people in this Congress, however, cannot be confined to fighting for needed legislation. They must mobilize their strength to block the grabs which the hungry special interests are already preparing. The columnist Thomas L. Stokes reported shortly

after the news of the GOP victory that the lobbyists for these interests are "happily whetting their knives for the fresh raw meat soon to be laid before them. . . . The sound of their jubilation fills the air."

Stokes predicted a new version of the Kerr natural gas bill and new bills from the utilities and the railroads designed to weaken the control exercised by federal regulatory bodies. He said that steps would be urged to withhold federal funds from public power projects, and to hand over tidelands oil to the states, which is to say, to unrestricted exploitation by the oil trust.

There are much bigger stakes in government than milk costs and deep freezes," Stokes commented.

With Congress dominated by the men who framed the McCarran Act and who boast of their ruthlessness in repressing what they call "Communism," it would seem to some that a fight for repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts would be hopeless.

But this analysis leaves out the temper of the people. There was sufficient sentiment against the McCarran Act back in 1950 to persuade President Truman to veto the police-state measure. That sentiment has not ended, it has waned. Important groups, including the CIO, American for Democratic Action, and large AFL internationals, are on record for repeal of both these un-American statutes.

What is required is that these good intentions shall be put into action and that millions of Americans be mobilized to demand the removal of these blots on American democracy.

There are times in the life of a nation when the people suddenly achieve a new, higher level of clarity and unity.

I think a vast majority of the people have reached this clarity. They see that the war in Korea must be ended, and that the process of deterioration in their standards of living must be stopped. If to this clarity there can be added the unity of an organized fighting front of labor and the people which will express itself forcefully to the new Congress, the victory which reaction achieved Nov. 4 can be reversed.

TEACHERS FIGHT THE WITCHHUNT

(Continued from Magazine Page 5)

ing over their heads the imminent threat of a political inquisition.

"No, I am charged with being insubordinate because I refused to answer questions as indicated a moment ago. I want to say that I would have betrayed my trust as a teacher, and the pledge which I formerly gave to school officials of this city, had I gone along with the kind of questioning that was asked of me. . . ."

"As I rode home on the subway last night and I thought of this trial that was to take place today, a sort of climax of 19 years of teaching, it really took on a most fantastic character. Here I am being charged with—well, I am being told that I am unfit to teach and, presumably, that is the purpose of this trial. Well, I want to say that this trial can no more establish that than it can establish the fact that the earth is flat. My fitness to teach, Mr. Levitt, has been established finally and irrevocably for all times, and the proof is imbedded in the

minds and the hearts of the thousands of children I have taught throughout the years. Yes, I have been insubordinate. I have been insubordinate to McCarthy, to McCarran and to Timonism, but I have been utterly loyal to the children, to the ideals of my noble profession, to my colleagues, and to my obligations as a citizen. And I am completely confident that the time is not far off when our position will be vindicated and we will be restored to our rightful places."

No, the teachers—all of them Jewish—could not be forced to curse the real America, the America of the Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence, the America of the great democratic heritage. And in the noble example they set and are setting they have become part of the heritage.

Grave, the mathematics teacher, gave a lesson in history and morality. All of the eight teachers refused to turn informer and stood up for decency.

It was their finest lesson.

Eyewitness Report on Soviet Art By An Outstanding Negro Painter

Charles White, well-known American Negro artist has exhibited in many galleries and museums both here and abroad. In America his work has been shown at the Whitney Museum, the Brooklyn Museum, the Library of Congress, and elsewhere.

By CHARLES WHITE

IT IS NOT LONG since I had the opportunity to meet and exchange ideas, questions, problems and solutions with artists from 74 countries.

The meeting took place during the occasion of the World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace in Berlin, in August, 1951.

Here was a magnificent world demonstration of the consciousness of people of the fact that only peace allows art to develop, that peace alone inspires and furthers creative work.

And through art, through culture reflecting the joy of living, the beauty of life, the indomitable will of the people for peace is expressed profoundly and articulately.

Of the countries represented I will deal more specifically with the art of one in particular, the Soviet Union. This is mainly because the significant personal experience I had during my stay abroad was the opportunity to make a comprehensive study of art in the Soviet Union and to meet and discuss art with a number of leading artists.

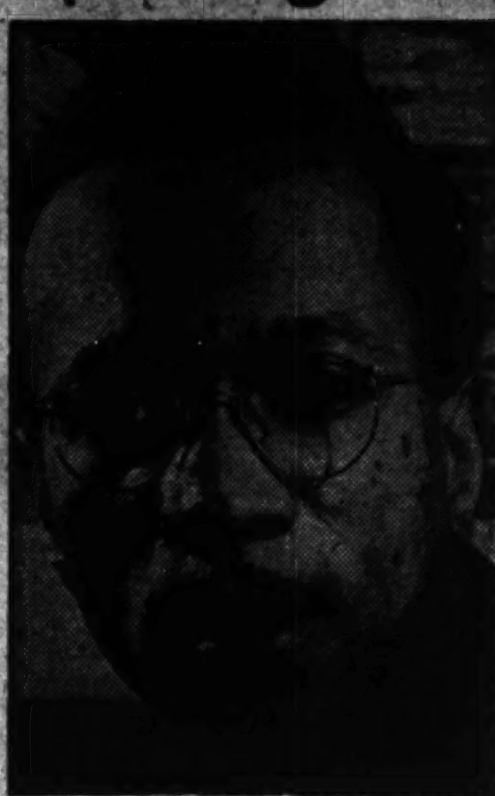
While I stress the significance of this rich experience during my visit to the Soviet Union, its impact on my human and artistic consciousness was evident on my first contact with it in Berlin.

Evident, too, was the acclaim accorded it by the thousands of people who daily filled the huge art pavilion.

For here was art that reflected reality objectively—an art that in this context reproduced the essence of warmth, sensitivity and penetrating human qualities that exist in man; an art that examined and exposed the core of man's basic struggles and triumphs over nature, over life, in order to build anew, and make a better way of life for all mankind; an art that meets this great artistic challenge with love and understanding.

As I stood before hundreds of paintings, sculpture and graphic works, I began to think about my years of formal study of the history of art. And a blatant fact revealed itself: This was my first introduction to Russian art.

Russia has been ignored by



CHARLES WHITE

omission and distortion in the consideration of art historians, critics and artists alike, in the vast world of art. This is a gross violation of one of the most deeply rooted of all art principles, that art has not been permitted to transcend geographical boundaries and political beliefs.

The real tragedy of this is realized when we take cognizance of the fact that a majority of artists of the world are not at cross-purposes in goals or objectives. Most artists throughout the world are concerned with humanity, with life, a fact that was borne out in the International Art Exhibit at the Berlin Festival.

For here was representative art from more than a hundred nations reflecting the culture and history of the peoples' struggles for peace.

In this single theme there was international unity that transcends all political, religious, ideological barriers—a united front in artistic and human consciousness.

Herein was a base of working out our common problems and developing a deeper understanding of our varied cultural heritage.

It did not involve the acceptance of a common political belief before the establishment of this unity. What was most evident was the acceptance of a common purpose and ideal in a real universal sense, in the sensitive human content of all these works of art.

The leading artist representatives of these many nations, qualified on a high authoritative level as people's artists, were unanimous in their opinion that the artists of the Soviet Union are in the forefront in giving

leadership in the major question that confronts all artists—the question of art and reality.

The significance of this unanimous opinion cannot be underestimated. Yes, the question of the world importance and significance of Soviet art is indeed a poignant one, one which every artist truly concerned with the relation of art and reality must face and evaluate in terms of his objective ideas and values.

For the great world treasury from which we the artists seek knowledge of our craft and guidance in our struggle with form and content, must include the art of the Soviet Union.

I spent many, many hours studying the collection of Russian art in the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow and the Hermitage in Leningrad, which houses the international collection.

In the Tretyakov Gallery is the most comprehensive collection of Russian Art dating from the 11th century to the 20th century.

Here is the art heritage of Russia with its own national characteristics, its own stages of general national development.

It is not unlike that of the history of Italian, German, French and Spanish art.

As in the history of Western European art during certain periods of social development, the art reflected foreign influences, and imitative factors often occurred.

Yet it developed and maintained a strong individual national character, a character that while reflecting the influences of Byzantine, Romanesque, German, is definitely a Russian one with its own traditions and traits.

So the art of today is a direct outgrowth of not only the theory of socialist realism but is of necessity linked solidly with the cultural heritage and traditions of the Russian people.

The paintings, the sculpture, the architecture, testify to the fact that the Russians have likewise given careful and penetrating study to the teachings and findings of the world masters, from which they have taken and integrated that which would enhance and complement their own cultural heritage, but never at the expense of others or detrimental to their own.

The perceptual powers, the reciprocal relation between the real and ideal, the old and new, are found in Repin as in Rembrandt, in Surikov as in Daumier, in Mukhina as in Rodin.

As the proof of the pudding is in the eating, the acid test of art is the response of its consumers

ALLEN BOOK ON 'ATOMIC IMPERIALISM' APPLAUDED

James Allen's 'Atomic Imperialism' published in mid-April by International Publishers (N.Y.) has been translated and published in the Soviet Union, Japan, Hungary and Bulgaria. Publishing houses in other countries are also considering translation and publication in the near future.

But even before the translation appeared, the American edition aroused great interest abroad, especially in the Soviet Union and Japan, the first victim of the atombomb.

The leading Soviet periodicals devoted a large portion of their valuable space to very favorable reviews and summaries of the book, hailing it as an important contribution to the struggle for peace.

ISVESTIA of August 7 gave three-quarters of a page in its four-page issue to a review; PRAVDA of August 14 devoted one-third of a page. NEW TIMES, the foreign affairs supplement of TRUD (central organ of the trade unions) devoted four magazine pages to the book in its issue of July 9, while the July issue of the BOLSHEVIK gave six pages to an analysis of the main aspects of the book.

It is recalled by the Soviet reviewers that the author of 'Atomic Imperialism' is already well-known to the Soviet Pub-

—the people, the masses, not just a segment of intellectuals.

What a completely new experience it was for me to see the corridors of the Tretyakov and Hermitage museums filled with people. People from the factories, the schools, groups of school children with their teachers, soldiers on leave, visitors from other cities, all were eagerly studying or discussing the merits of the art.

But what is more basic is the interrelationship between the artist and people. The artists take into full consideration requests, reactions, critical evaluations of their audiences. The artist educates as well as receives education from his public.

After every public exhibition, open discussions and forums are held where the works are fully evaluated.

The participants represent trade unions, farmers, institutional bodies of various kinds, professional organizations and artists.

Open discussion and criticism play a major role in the development of the artists and laymen alike.

It was pointed out to me by the many artists I met that the struggle to raise the ideological

lic for his previous works published in the USSR, especially 'World Monopoly and Peace' and 'Atomic Energy and Society.'

A deep interest in the book was immediately aroused in Japan. The author has been flooded with letters from Tokyo requesting the translation and publishing rights for Japan. The book has already been translated into Japanese under the direction of the Institute of World Economy, headed by Prof. Yoshitaro Hirano, member of the World Peace Council and an initiator of the International Economic Conference which was held in Moscow earlier this year.

The following extract from a letter to the author is indicative of the intense interest in the subject in Japan:

"It was just seven years ago that the atombomb transformed Hiroshima and Nagasaki into desert, and which I cannot erase from my memory even now.

"We had a special issue on the atombomb of ASAHI GRAPH, a large Japanese picture magazine. We had a book of letters written by boys and girls who had suffered from the atombomb—The Children of the Atom Bomb, published by Iwanami Shoten. We had the exhibition of the atombomb under the auspices of the Communist Party."

and artistic quality of the art work is a constant one. And that meeting the high standard set by the people is a real challenge, one that the artist regards as his major responsibility.

Perhaps there is much that I have stated in this article that will lead many to differ with me for the art of the Soviet Union is a particularly controversial issue here in the U. S., for reasons much too obvious to enumerate here.

However, we here in the U. S. have a glorious history and a rich folk tradition. We are a people representing varied cultural backgrounds; but linked in our common struggle to achieve the fulfillment of the four freedoms.

The artist must seek in his art as well as in his ideological beliefs to link his creative works with that of history, folk culture and common struggle. He must seek to produce art which stimulates man's thoughts, feelings, dignity and beauty and nobleness of purpose in life.

Art is truly an ideal medium to glorify the beauty of life and to give substance and reality to lasting peace.

(Reprinted from New World Review)

NOTES ON SOME GOOD FILMS.—AND SOME NOT SO GOOD

Limelight (United Artists): One of Chaplin's finest films and greatest performances, "Limelight" appeals for more fellowship among human beings and for the right of every individual to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It is an inspiring, hopeful, life-giving film. It contains a full measure of the poetry, humor, pathos one has come to expect from this great artist and it appears at a time when the screens of our land, under pressure from the un-Americans, are dominated by unhealthy sex, crime, war and death. Though some will miss the hard-hitting satire of Chaplin's earlier masterpieces—"Modern Times," "City Lights," "Great Dictator" and "Verdoux"—which appeared before the witchhunters became powerful, one cannot praise enough the art and humanism, the dignity, tenderness and wisdom, that

make "Limelight" an unforgettable experience in the theatre.

The Man in White Suit (British): Alice Guinness and some of Britain's outstanding character actors combine excellent satire and frank comment on how big capital prevents the development to productive forces. Despite its contrived ending—labor and capital getting together to suppress an invention that is supposed to revolutionize the textile industry—it remains one of the most hilarious comedies of the year.

Big Jim McLain (Warner Bros.): This glorification of the House Un-American Committee sets up a new standard of "loyalty"—100 percent support for the vastly unpopular Korean war. It uses the technique of Hitler and Goebbels to incite abandonment of the Bill of

Rights and especially the Fifth Amendment which was designed to protect the right of all citizens to refuse to answer questions of an incriminating character. In one scene the Un-American investigator says the Fifth Amendment should only be allowed to apply to the "loyal" type of American approved by the FBI. Significantly the plot is laid in Hawaii where seven workingclass leaders are now on trial for allegedly subversive activities. Hawaii, too, is a stronghold of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, for years a target of the Un-Americans. An attack on labor in general and the Hawaiian longshoremen in particular, the film argues NAM-style, that anyone who opposes the boss or who organizes a strike is a Communist and any Communist is a traitor. This frightened and

hysterical film stars John Wayne, an officer of the anti-Negro, anti-Semitic, pro-McCarthy Motion Picture Alliance.

High Noon (Stanley Kramer): Gary Cooper western with brilliant suspense technique, but it unfortunately perpetuates Hollywood's "people are no damn good" theory.

One Minute to Zero (RKO): Robert Mitchum, Ann Blythe and a chauvinistic attempt to justify U. S. slaughter of Korean women and children.

Miracle of Our Lady of Fatima (Warner Bros.): Use of a Catholic legend to attack historic democratic movements and propagate the lie that the Soviet Union menaces civilization and peace.

The Quiet Man (John Ford): A try at comedy built around

prize fighter John Wayne who returns to Ireland after winning fortune in U. S. espouses male superiority, misrepresents Irish peasant life.

Snow of Killmanjaro (20th Century Fox): Gregory Peck impersonating composite version of several Hollywood characters, searches his soul, Hemingway style, and in Technicolor, endlessly and expensively to no noticeably constructive purpose. Gallant fighters of International Brigades in Spain grossly libeled. Africans treated with patronizing chauvinism typical of Hemingway.

The Ring (United Artists): While not unqualifiedly recommended, this little known film about the prize ring sharply presents some aspects of the shameful discrimination against Mexican-Americans.

woman today...

A Woman They Want to Deport

MRS. KATHERINE HYNDMAN has lived in the United States for 36 years, ever since she came here from Yugoslavia at the age of 6. She is married to an American citizen, Ralph Hyndman, a steel worker and active trade unionist. Her story is the story of the American working people's struggle for security and democracy during the last 25 years.

Yet the American government is seeking to deport Mrs. Hyndman. And today she is a prisoner in the county jail at Crown Point, Indiana. Deportation proceedings were initiated against her in January 1949, when she was arrested and released on \$1,000 bail. In October her bail was summarily cancelled and she was re-arrested, although she had not violated any of the conditions of her bail, and no deportation order issued.

Like the arbitrary imprisonment of Martin Young on Ellis Island for an entire year, like the cases of the eight deportees only recently re-committed to Ellis Island under the provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act, Mrs. Hyndman's imprisonment strikes at the very foundation of every American's liberties. If the Bill of Rights can be violated with impunity and with such flagrancy, what safeguards has anyone of us against arrest and imprisonment?

PRISON DIET—FOR A SICK WOMAN

Mrs. Hyndman is a small woman, only five feet tall. Since October she has been ill with sciatic rheumatism, a painful and near-crippling condition, a fact known to the FBI agents who came to arrest her on Jan. 8, 1949. The three agents—two men and a woman—gained access to her home under false pretenses, and then tried to conduct a completely illegal search of the premises, since they had no search warrant. Sick as she was, Mrs. Hyndman stood her ground and prevented their ransacking her apartment. But she was taken to jail, where her friends immediately rescued her by putting up the necessary bail.

Today Mrs. Hyndman is still



KATHERINE HYNDMAN

seriously ill. The conditions under which she is imprisoned at Crown Point would threaten the health of a well person; for one in her condition they are nothing short of appalling. The prison is infested with vermin. Although rheumatism is a condition requiring the most careful diet, she has no alternative but the wretched prison fare: something black called coffee, cornflakes and a blueish liquid alleged to be milk, for breakfast; starchy foods, badly prepared, like beans, for lunch and supper. Prisoners are not permitted to purchase any supplementary food, and the only thing they can receive from the outside is fruit, which Katherine Hyndman shares with her fellow inmates.

This active-minded woman is not permitted any daily newspapers whatsoever—only Life, Look and the Saturday Evening Post. Once a week she may write one letter, one page, and one side of the paper only. Once a week she may see visitors, for fifteen minutes. If there is more than one, she must see them all within the same fifteen-minute period. Visitors must stay

at a distance of eight feet, so that they can converse with Mrs. Hyndman only by shouting!

Why? Why these medieval conditions of incarceration? Why is Katherine Hyndman threatened with deportation, and in jail in the first place? What has this frail woman done, how has she lived, to draw down on her such brutal treatment in the middle years of her life? To know the story of her life is to know the answer, in these days of bi-partisan terror against progressives in the U. S. A.

Katherine Hyndman first went to work in Cleveland at the age of fifteen. Two years later she moved to Chicago, where she worked for such giant concerns as Continental Can, American Can, and Bauer & Black. In March, 1930, because she had already assumed a position of leadership in fighting wage cuts and layoffs among the young women with whom she worked she was fired, after the company had tried to bribe her by offering her a promotion. She refused the role of turncoat, and so, at a time when the breadlines were beginning to unroll all the way across the U. S., Katherine Hyndman lost her job. At that time she was 23 years old, she rose rapidly to leadership in the struggles of the unemployed, fighting evictions, taking families to relief stations, serving on committees to see the Mayor and City Council of Chicago and the Governor of Illinois and for a moratorium on taxes among the coal miners, factory workers and farmers of Southern Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa.

FOUGHT FOR RIGHTS OF NEGRO PEOPLE

Shortly after the U. S. entered World War II the Hyndmans moved to Gary, where they now make their home. At this time Mrs. Hyndman applied for citizenship. She was an active community leader of the war effort, working for the United War and Community Chest, for Russian and Yugoslav War Relief, and later for the United Nations Clothing Drive. During the 1946 steel strike she helped rally community support behind the steel workers.

But perhaps the thing the working people of Chicago and Gary best recall of Katherine Hyndman's years of struggle in their midst is her fight for real democracy, for equality of opportunity for the Negro people, and unbreakable unity between Negro and white workers. During World War II, inciters of race hatred stirred up anti-Negro manifestations in a deliberate attempt to slow up the war effort and divide the American people. Katherine Hyndman was a leader in setting up the Gary Civil Liberties Committee, which, among other actions, helped end a "hate strike" fomented among the white pupils of the Froebel School against Negro students.

All these things are marks

against Katherine Hyndman in the annals of the Department of Justice. When her citizenship case finally came up for a hearing, after four years' delay, in 1945, the government's line of questioning indicated beyond a shadow of doubt that it was her progressive activity, particularly her efforts for real equality and democracy, that rendered her suspect to the authorities, and by their standards, unfit for U.S. citizenship.

Katherine Hyndman's deportation case is a symbol of the plight of hundreds of other foreign-

born Americans who are today hounded and harassed, threatened with loss of their homes and separation from their families. The National Woman's Appeal of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born is making Mrs. Hyndman's release from jail one of its most immediate aims. Such an achievement would be a telling blow at those who conspire to tear up the Bill of Rights. It would also free a brave, sick and loyal American woman from intolerable confinement.



Women of Germany In the Peace Fight

IN MAY 1952, the Democratic Union of German Women held its fourth Congress in Berlin—at a decisive moment for the entire German people.

Four thousand delegates were present, representing the 1,200,524 members of the organization, which has doubled its membership since its third Congress. The delegates came from all over Germany—800 of them resolute fighters for peace in West Germany. Among the latter was Lilly Wachter, freed by the courageous actions of West German women and protests from all over the world, from prison where she had been sentenced by American Occupation authorities for telling the truth about Korea.

The entire discussion of the Congress centered around one aim: mobilizing the women throughout Germany against the war-making aims of American imperialists and the Adenauer government of West Germany. Great stress was laid on the Soviet Union's proposals for a peaceful solution of the German problem as a tremendous aid to the women in their fight for peace.

That fight is being waged in different ways in East and West Germany because of the tremendous differences existing in the two states. In West Germany the women have shown that all sections of the population are struggling against the re-militarization of the country. A woman from Hamburg told how, a West German teachers' conference enthusiastically adopted a resolution against remilitarization. Mothers committees are springing up everywhere, aimed at preventing the conscription of their sons in the American-inspired European Army. In Munich, Nuremberg and other Bavarian cities, the women have carried on an active educational campaign against the Adenauers' agree-

ment with the West, and in favor of the Soviet proposals. In Augsburg, a leaflet campaign carried on by the local branch of Democratic Union of German Women was so successful that trade union committees asked the women to support them in their activities against remilitarization with more such campaigns.

In East Germany, emphasis is on the achievement of the Five-Year Plan as an essential in the fight for peace. In honor of the Congress, women from cities and villages alike pledged to increase production and eliminate waste. Farm women pledged to boost their deliveries of agricultural products. Inge Loose, a worker in the Riese (Giant) Steel Mills, pledged to set an example in popularizing the methods of the Soviet worker Nina Nasarova for caring for her machines.

In Democratic Eastern Germany, 13 women have already won the honored National Labor Prize, eight are Heroines of Labor, 87 are Honored Workers, and more than 28,000 are shock workers. Moreover entirely new avenues of work are opening up for women, as shown by the case of Rosa Guermuth, a foreman in a mine, who is about to begin her studies as a mining engineer.

The Congress discussed and defined the difference between love of peace, and pacifism. In answer to a group of women from the town of Bitterfeld, who declared, "We do not need national defense, we want peace—if they attack us it will be clear who wants war," Elli Schmidt, president of the Democratic Union of German Women, pointed out that it was to the interests of the women of Germany and of the whole people to defend the splendid gains being made in the German Democratic Republic—the new homes, shipyards, steel mills and schools.



"The charge is Disturbing the war," Sarg."

The New York-Harlem Late Edition Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1979

Vol. XVII, No. 47 26 November 23, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Elizabeth Flynn Tells Jury of CP Anti-Capitalist Aim

By HARRY RAYMOND

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn struck back vigorously Friday at the legalistic sleight-of-hand of assistant prosecutor David L. Marks, and exposed from the witness stand the fraudulence of his police-precinct definitions of Marxist theories.

Marks was questioning Miss Flynn under cross-examination in the Foley Square Smith Act trial. He tried every trick known to the police court practitioner to humbug Miss Flynn into confirming the government's twisted conception that Marxist doctrine and practice add up to "force and violence."

He asked Miss Flynn, who is under a 30-day jail sentence for refusing to name two persons as Communists, if the Communist Party "advocates the dictatorship of the proletariat in this country."

"It advocates a government by the people, led by the workingclass, which is called the dictatorship of the proletariat," she replied.

Marks was obviously not satisfied. He asked:

"Does the Communist Party of the U. S. advocate the proletarian

revolution in this country?"

"It advocates control by the people of the means of production and distribution, which in an historical sense is called the proletarian revolution," was the answer.

The prosecutor studied a stack of typewritten notes that had been prepared for him.

"There's no mention in the party constitution of the prole-

(Continued on Page 7)

Nehru Asks the UN To Approve India's Proposal on Korea

NEW DELHI, India.—Premier Jawaharlal Friday appealed to the United Nations to adopt the Indian resolution for a Korean truce. Speaking in Parliament, Nehru said the resolution, "if accepted in the spirit in which it is put forward might well lead to the lightening of the tremendous burden oppressing humanity."

The resolution deals with methods of repatriation of war prisoners after an armistice is completed and leaves the final decision to a UN Commission.

"We offered the resolution in all humility of spirit," Nehru said, "and I am happy the distinguished representatives of nations assembled in New York are viewing it with favor."

Australia urged the United Nations Friday to give top priority to the India plan for ending the Korean war through the establishment of a neutral commission to handle the war prisoner-exchange problem. The move by Sir Percy Spender, which would bypass the Soviet, Pakistan and other resolutions introduced earlier, and calling for an immediate end to the Korean conflict, was seen as a Washington-inspired maneuver to take over the Indian plan, and by distorting its peaceful intent, to actually block a truce agreement.

Spender, speaking in the 80-member main Political Committee of the UN's General Assembly,



NEHRU

urged it to drop all other Korea peace proposals.

Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party state chairman, said yesterday he was recommending that ALP clubs call on President Truman and President-elect Eisenhower

to accept India's proposal to stop the killing in Korea.

"More important than the issue of prisoners of war is the saving of American lives," Marcantonio said. "The stopping of bloodshed is of primary concern; everything else is secondary. The Indian proposal meets this requirement and is one that is just to all sides."

"The American Labor Party is the only party which opposed the entry of the U. S. into the Korean catastrophe. I was the only member of Congress who opposed it on the very day Mr. Truman catapulted us into this war by his unconstitutional and impeachable action. We have insisted right along that this war cease and that it is not a war in the interests of the U. S. It still is not in the interests of the U. S. to continue this war."

"The Indian proposal is a proposal that should be accepted by all parties. Let everybody in America observe Thanksgiving with a demand that our representatives in the United Nations make this Thanksgiving a real one for our boys in the hills of Korea by accepting the Indian proposal which provides for immediate cease-fire."

URGE PLEAS TO TRUMAN TO BAR ROSENBERG EXECUTION JAN. 12

An "unprecedented nationwide appeal" to President Truman was urged by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case on Friday, to prevent the carrying-out during the week of Jan. 12, of the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Judge Irving R. Kaufman Friday

set the week of Jan. 12 as the date for the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The judge acted to name the time for the legal murder of the framed Jewish-American father and mother on the motion of Myles J. Lane, the U.S. Attorney who last week was exposed as an intimate of New York's boss racketeer, Thomas (Three Finger Brown) Luchese.

Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, said Friday he will move in U. S. District Court Monday for an order to invalidate the conviction.

The Rosenbergs will be the first civilians ever to face execution in this nation on the charge of treason.

They were convicted on phony "espionage" in a trial surrounded by war hysteria and anti-Communist frenzy. They have been in the death house at Sing Sing, Ossining, N. Y., for more than 19 months.

Kaufman ordered the Rosenbergs—parents of two small children—to die in Sing Sing's electric chair the week of Jan. 12. The prison usually holds its executions on Thursday nights, making Jan. 15 the death date barring further postponements.

The U. S. Supreme Court has twice refused to review the convictions. The high court's latest refusal came last Monday.

Mrs. Rosenberg is the first woman sentenced to die by federal order in more than 85 years.

With unusual haste, Judge Irving Kaufman who set the unprecedented death sentence against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, has determined that the Rosenbergs shall die the week of Jan. 12, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case declared.

"The date was set without any regard for new legal motions," the Committee charged, "dealing with aspects of the case hitherto not presented to the court. Only an unprecedented nationwide appeal to President Truman can prevent the shame which the carrying-through of this sentence would bring to our cherished traditions of mercy and justice."

"We appeal to the religious, political and labor leaders of our country, to the organizations of the people of Jewish faith, to the Christian churches, to the associations of Negro citizenry, to the great organizations of the women



ETHEL ROSENBERG

of the nation to all who believe that human life is too sacred to be surrendered to a moment of extreme social passion—send your appeal for clemency to the President now, send your representatives to appeal to him in person.

"Clemency for the Rosenbergs is the will of large numbers of the

Delegation to Visit Rosenbergs

A "holiday delegation" will visit the Rosenbergs in Sing Sing on Sunday, Dec. 14, the second day of Chanukah. It was announced Friday by William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. All those fighting to save the Rosenbergs' lives were urged to join the delegation.



JULIUS ROSENBERG

American people. We are confident that they will explain this will in their letters, delegations, public advertisements and through other means.

"To the end that many thousands of Americans of all faith, color and creed may make their appeal for clemency felt, we are calling a nationwide gathering in Washington, D. C. for Sunday and Monday, Jan. 4th and 5th, where thousands will participate in meetings, prayer and delegations to the President, and the Department of Justice, Senators and Congressmen and other public officials."

Morton Sobell, who was tried with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and sentenced to 30 years imprisonment, in a frameup "espionage" trial is scheduled to be sent to Alcatraz, the National Committee to

(Continued on Page 7)

WILLIAM GREEN, HEAD OF AFL, DIES AT AGE OF 79

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, died Friday of a heart attack at his home in Cochocton, O. He was 79.

Green came to Cochocton from Washington early in October after he was reelected president at the AFL's convention in New York. He had been in Memorial Hospital three weeks. At first he spent two days in the hospital for what the doctors described as a "routine checkup." On return to his home, an elevator was installed to help him in going from one floor to another.

Green became president of the AFL when he replaced Samuel Gompers, AFL founder and its

Prior too that Green was secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers. He was, in fact, advanced by John L. Lewis as the candidate against Matthew Woll who, as first vice-president, was regarded as the "crown prince."

Green's death followed by less than two weeks the death of Philip Murray, who was 86. The two men symbolized the division between the CIO and AFL that has continued now for 15 years, despite several attempts at unity talks.

At the last convention of the AFL, faced with a wire from his old superior in the UMA, John L. Lewis, calling for labor unity,

(Continued on Page 7)

A REPORT TO OUR READERS:

'It Keeps Up Our Hopes and Confidence'

As we approach the half-way mark in our campaign for the \$50,000 we need to complete the year, a dangerous lag has begun to develop. We should be getting \$1,200 a day each mail day. In recent days, we have been getting little more than half that.

In the course of this campaign we have received hundreds of wonderful notes from our readers, old people giving out of their pension checks, children sending their cash birthday presents, housewives squeezing the money out of clothing and food budgets, workers collecting in the shops and sending parts of their wages or savings.

"To a paper that is honest, sincere and belongs to the workers," reads one note received as we write this, and accompanied by \$12. We are a few workers in Hoboken (N.J.) who have just begun to appreciate The Worker and who have for the first time donated to The Worker as a group. We feel such a paper must not be lost. For we who work in a hazardous and vicious industry where we do not yet understand how our fellow-

workers, who are treated so inhumanely, can reach a life of dignity, better health and decent conditions through a democratic union, find The Worker a ray of sunshine. It keeps up our hopes and confidence in ourselves and fellow-workers, teaching us how to fight.

"We send the \$12 with the hope we can raise more, and can get more readers."

Typical, too, is the letter from an 83-year-old Indianapolis worker, associate of the great working class leader, Eugene Victor Debs, who sends \$50 of his savings, and writes: "Today, the banner of the great struggle for a better world is held aloft by your wonderful, truthful and courageous paper. Please accept \$50 of my savings in appreciation of your work, and I pledge you \$10 a month as long as I can continue working."

Among contributors last week were several of the great veterans of the working class movement of the past half century, and some of the heroic figures of the present struggle against war-bent monopoly.

Israel Amter and his wife, Sadie

Received thus far \$23,549.30

Still to go \$26,450.70

Send your contribution to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City.

Van Veen, two of America's leading Communists since the formation of that Party in 1919, sent \$10 in behalf of themselves and their son and daughter-in-law. Amter, outstanding organizer of the unemployed in the 1930s, and of the working class movement in various parts of the country, is now inactive because of illness.

From Chicago, the grand old veteran of the labor movement, Sam Hammersmark, sent \$100 and a poem which ended with the couplet: "Here is a hundred for The Worker, I never want to be a shirker."

Hammersmark was co-worker with William Z. Foster, Tom Mooney and other trade union leaders who built the unions in the early part of the century.

From Coopersburg, Pa., we received \$20 from Fred Biedenkapp, veteran trade union organizer who

is now retired through illness, and Andy Omholt, veteran of many great farm struggles. Omholt was the husband of the late Ella Reeve Bloor.

The six workingclass leaders of Detroit who face persecution under the thought-control Smith Act sent us \$25 collected among themselves, and another \$25 collected from others. They are Saul Wellman, Thomas Dennis, Helen Winter, Philip Schatz, Nat Ganley and The Worker correspondent William Allan. And from Baltimore, another Smith Act victim, Regina Frankfeld, sends a contribution.

A group of workers in the conservative Jewish Morning Journal sent us \$24 "as the first installment," contributed because of their belief in press freedom; while from the steel region of Youngstown and Warren, Ohio, there came \$65 in honor of our editor, John Gates, now in Atlanta fed-

eral penitentiary for his championship of peace and the rights of the workingclass. Gates organized steelworkers and unemployed in the Youngstown-Warren area.

A group of garment workers, who have been steadily collecting in the shops, came through with \$60 to bring their total to \$162; while a group of Negro and white taxi drivers in the Bronx, who had earlier contributed \$100, came through with 10 more.

The Freedom of the Press Committee of Philadelphia sent \$500; there was \$50 from a rural Connecticut group; \$70 from the Massachusetts Freedom of the Press Committee; \$102 from the Washington Heights-Inwood Committee in New York; \$110 from a group of social workers in Brooklyn; \$100 from a Communist Party section in Brooklyn's 11th A.D., and more, many more, gifts from groups and individuals throughout the country.

The response has been very fine. But as yet only a small portion of our readers have given, some of them many times over. We still have a long way to go, and need the support of every reader.

Why Did Crime Probers Let Officials Off the Hook?

By MICHAEL SINGER

THE STATE Crime Commission wound five days of bizarre hearings last week with the public amazed by its cowardice and duplicity and the underworld and politicians smirking at their victory. It was beyond doubt the most fantastic piece of official charlatanism and cynical contempt of the people's intelligence in the history of such inquiries.

The pattern set by the Commission was deliberate. It will now be able to 'investigate' the New York waterfront sometime in December with a precedent that virtually assures the dock racketeers, ship-owners, gangster politicians and the corrupt Ryan machine that their grip will be unbroken.

It will recommend to Gov. Dewey and the 1953 legislature that New York State adopt its own 'Missouri Plan' by which the governor selects Supreme Court justices and it will propose that only lawyers be appointed as secretaries and confidential clerks to jurists—both aimed at continuing the political domination of the courts and setting up a new and more far-reaching patronage system through the bipartisan machine.

But IT WILL NOT explain the following:

Why didn't it call Myles J. Lane, U. S. Attorney now prosecuting the Communist leaders, to answer charges that he hobnobbed with Thomas (Three-Finger Brown) Luchese, racketeer czar?

It was Lane, squirming under the spotlight of his relations with Luchese, who got off the hook by suddenly appearing in Foley Square to force a 30-day contempt sentence against Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. Even as reporters were asking Commission Joseph M. Proskauer embarrassing questions about Luchese, Lane was "paying off" his sponsors by conspiring a jail sentence against the heroic Communist leader.

Why didn't it call Federal Judge Thomas P. Murphy, former police commissioner and hero in the Alger Hiss trial, to say whether Luchese was or was not to his home to "congratulate him" on the night Murphy was appointed police chief by Mayor Impellitteri to "wipe out crime"?

Supreme Court Justice Irving M. Saypol who helped railroad the Rosenbergs to the Death House, to tell of his patronage deals with Tammany, and of his alleged connections with underworld friends of his political sponsors? Who was the Commission protecting by signing an unheard-of agreement never—but never—to subpoena Luchese again?

Was it to protect Thomas E. Dewey, the buzzer-man for President-elect Gen. Eisenhower? Was it to protect the host of top Republican leaders who, it was revealed, helped Luchese get a "certificate of good conduct"? Is Luchese conveniently missing to reappear when the headlines shriek of new arrests of labor leaders and Communists?

AND SOME MORE questions, Mr. Commission:—when Armand Chakalian, administrative aide to Myles Lane, testified that he personally spoke to Dewey on behalf of Luchese, wasn't it a, b, c, to call the governor and ask: is it true, Mr. Dewey? When Chakalian said Dewey called his efforts "laughable" and when Luchese's counsel, Arthur Schwartz, is Dewey's associate and Dewey's judicial appointee—doesn't that require explanations from Albany?

A few more queries, Mr. Proskauer:—why didn't you call in Mayor Impellitteri who dined with Luchese? Why didn't you call in

Municipal Court Judge Cornelius McNamara who was linked to judge-buying testimony? Why didn't you investigate the \$100,000-for-a-Supreme Court job charges made by a Tammany witness?

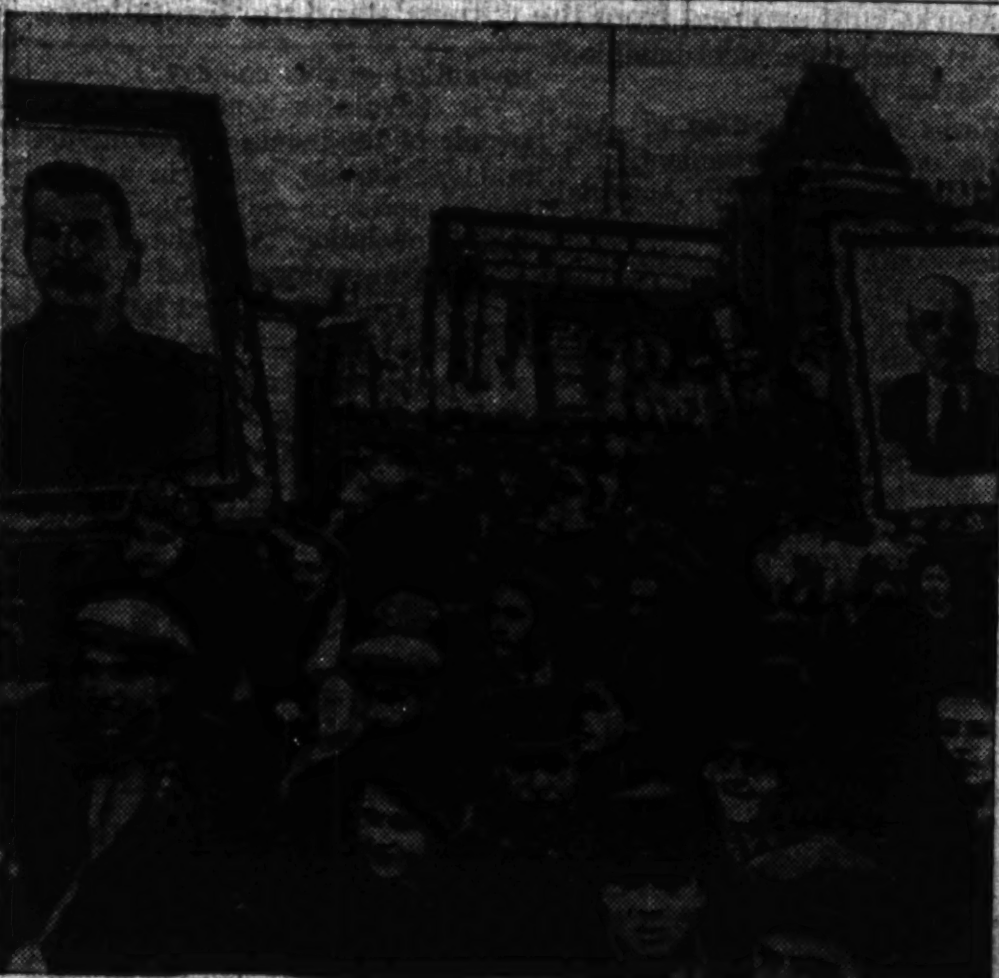
Why didn't the Commission when it queried Bronx GOP boss John J. Knewitz ask him about Bronx Democratic leader Ed Flynn, without whom Knewitz doesn't dare make a political move?

OF THE SCORES of witnesses only two were Republican leaders.

Only one judge was exposed—ex-Supreme Court Justice Aaron M. Levy. And the venom of racism was inherent in the list of Italian names called, the constant allegations that only Italian-Americans are criminals, that the only judge exposed for weird financial manipulations was a Jew.

When the Commission moves to the waterfront the ghost of Pete Panto will hover over the hearings. There are bodies and blood and murder on the hands of the politicians and the gangsters, bodies like Pete Panto, heroic rank and file longshore worker murdered over a decade ago.

The Commission will have to answer these questions sooner or later. The public must demand that Dewey, Impellitteri, Lane, Saypol, Murphy, judges, district leaders, Wall Street executives linked to the political mob be called to the witness stand—Now!



MARK SOVIET HOLIDAY—Workers are seen in Moscow's Red Square as the entire Soviet peoples celebrated the 35th anniversary of the birth of the Soviet Union on Nov. 7th.

2 More Admit Guilt at Prague Trial of Spies

PRAGUE, Nov. 21.—Vladimir Clementis, former Czech foreign minister and Bedrich Geminder, former deputy secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, confessed Friday they were guilty of espionage.

Their confessions, at the treason trial of 14 here, followed the admission of guilt Thursday by Rudolph Slansky, former secretary of the Czechoslovak CP.

The four-page indictment of the 14, published Friday, listed John Foster Dulles, named by Dwight Eisenhower to be U. S. Secretary of State, as participating in the espionage plots to overthrow the Czechoslovakian government.

Clementis confessed he had plotted to kill president Klement Gottwald.

Geminder told the court that Konni Zilliacus, British Laborite, was the "link between the Slansky group and the west" and through Zilliacus the group had the "direct and active support of the western imperialists."

The indictment said former U. S. Ambassador Lawrence Steinhardt asked Slansky to deal directly with Dulles, and quoted Slansky as saying:

"Steinhardt's argument was that the Republicans are certain to win

the next elections and Dulles would be Secretary of State."

Others mentioned in the indictment were the former British Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison, Allan Dulles, brother of John Foster Dulles and a top official of the Central Intelligence Agency, and Sir Gladwyn Jebb, British delegate to the UN.

Negro Labor Council Parley Greeted by CRC

Greetings to the convention of the National Negro Labor Council, which opened Friday night in Cleveland, were wired Friday by the national executive committee of the Civil Rights Congress.

The CRC, said the telegram, "pledges all its resources to protect the constitutional rights of the National Negro Labor Council and its members—freedom of speech, the press and assembly—in their efforts to uphold the human dignity of black America."

Children's Hoof!

Another People's Artists Children's Revue, with folk songs, group singing, games, dancing, refreshments, surprises. Age 4-12, all \$1.00. Adults must be accompanied by children.

Sat., Nov. 29 — 2 P.M. Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

WHY DIDN'T IT 'Wipe Out' Luchese? State

MURPHY

5 More Jewish Employees Fired In City Schools

Five persons, all Jewish, were suspended by Superintendent of Schools William E. Jansen, late Thursday. The action against the five, four of them teachers and one a clerk, was the latest development in Jansen's and the Board of Education's Christian Front drive against Jewish teachers in the city's schools.

The suspension order brought to 20 the number of employees suspended or fired since Jansen, the co-author of racist, anti-Negro textbooks, launched a McCarthyite "probe" of the school system.

The five were suspended allegedly for their refusal to answer questions about their political beliefs.

Previously eight other teachers had been fired because they refused to serve as stoolpigeons and informers before the Senate McCarran Committee. These eight unionists, like the present five, all Jewish, were fired for "insubordination."

Earlier, Jansen and the Board had shielded racist teachers like May Quinn, exposed as having peddled anti-Semitic and anti-Negro filth to the children in their classrooms.

The five suspended Thursday will now face formal departmental "trial." They are Philip Horwitz, teacher at Seward Park H. S.; Morris H. Lipschitz, teacher at P.S. 253, Brooklyn; Irving Adler, chairman of the mathematics department, Straubenmuller Textile H.S.; Morris J. Skovron, teacher, P. S. 4, the Bronx, and Miss Ruth Finkelstein, teacher-clerk, P. S. 155, Brooklyn.

Fight Schacht Move To Start Bank

HAMBURG, Germany—The Hamburg Senate Friday continued its fight to keep Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's financial chief, from founding a private bank here.

The 75-year-old former president of the Reichsbank appeared before the Hamburg State Supreme Court to answer an appeal by the Hamburg Senate against a lower court ruling.

The lower court declared invalid a Senate ban on Schacht's going back into the banking business.

The Senate based its appeal on the claim that Schacht did not have the personal integrity to operate a bank.

Illustrated Talk On Chaplin Tonight

David Platt will discuss Chaplin and his films at the Jefferson School tonight (Sunday) at 8:30. Three early Chaplin comedies—The Adventurer, The Floorwalker and The Immigrant will be shown.

20 Notables Rip Holding of 9 Non-Citizens Without Bail

Twenty Prominent Americans Friday protested in a telegram to the Attorney General the McCarran Law jailing without bail of nine-citizens, it was announced by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Eight non-citizens are being held, facing indefinite imprisonment without bail in the McCarran wing at Ellis Island, while one is imprisoned in the county jail, at Crown Point, Indiana.

The telegram to Attorney General James P. McGranery, protesting the denial of bail in deportation proceedings declared:

"We urge the immediate release on bail of Frank Borah, Andrew Gmytryshyn, Paul Yuditch, Sam Milgrom, Michael Nuk, Jack Schneider, Joseph Simonoff and Harry Yark, of New York; and Katherine Hyndman, of Gary, Ind."

"We are alarmed that the right to bail is in jeopardy by the con-

Judge Protects Spy at Hawaii Smith Act Trial

HONOLULU, T.H. — Federal Judge John Wiig prevented the defense in the Smith Act frameup trial here from uncovering the FBI stoolpigeon activities of Paul Crouch, professional informer. Crouch, a paid "witness" at anti-labor trials, had testified at the trial that he had recruited some 800 into the Communist Party. Under cross-examination Thursday, the police spy confessed that he had turned over to the FBI the names of many he had induced to join the CP.

But when defense counsel sought to probe further into Crouch's informing, and asked for the names of some of his recruits who he had fingered for the FBI, the court sustained prosecutor John C. Walsh's objection that to do so would threaten the "security" of the nation.

Seven persons are on trial, including Jack Hall, Hawaii regional director of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union. The trial is a government-employer conspiracy to try to smash the ILWU's leading labor body in the territory.

American Wool Shuts 2 Mills in New England

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The American Woolen Co. took another step in its drive to cut wages and undermine the unions in its plants with Friday's announcement that two of its giant mills, closed for a year, will not reopen any more because their operations are being transferred South.

The plants not to reopen are the Ayer Mill here and the Sawyer Mill in Dover, N. H. The Ayer Mill was for many decades one of the main plants of the big corporation, rivaled in size only by the Wood Mill, next door to it along the Merrimac River. The latter mill is still operating, but at only a partial capacity.

The announcement of the permanent closing is viewed as another step, similar to that taken by company earlier this year, when the decision to move South, unless wages were cut, was made public by the company's president.

That threat contributed to a subsequent acceptance by the CIO's textile union of a cut in wages and other clauses in the contract having an adverse effect on working conditions and wages. With its eye toward new negotiations, soon to begin, the company has in recent weeks begun a similar line of "psychological" attacks upon the union.

Taft Pal, Industrialist, Gets Top Cabinet Job

President Eisenhower Friday put a big business pal of Sen. Robert A. Taft on his cabinet when he appointed industrialist George M. Humphrey, of Cleveland, as Secretary of the Treasury. The President-elect also chose Herbert Brownell, Jr., one of Eisenhower's

chief political strategists, as attorney general. Brownell's first act was to announce that he was asking J. Edgar Hoover to remain as director of the F.B.I.

Eisenhower also announced that Harold E. Stassen would succeed W. Averell Harriman as director of the Mutual Security Agency.

Humphrey heads the M. A. Hanna Corp., which has interests in coal, ore, steel, oil, copper, rayon and other industries.

Davis S. Ingalls, Taft's pre-convention campaign manager, said at Cleveland that Humphrey had worked for Taft's nomination to the Presidency.

The selection of Brownell to be attorney general had been anticipated in view of his legal background and the fact that he was one of the most powerful "behind the scenes" influences on Eisenhower's political strategy.

Brown was largely influential in helping win the GOP Presidential nomination not only for Eisenhower but also for Thomas E. Dewey in 1948 when he managed Dewey's campaign.

Humphrey is board chairman of the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co., chairman of the executive committee of the National Steel Corp., and president of the Iron Ore Co. of Canada, one of the holding companies developing new Labrador iron deposits.

He also is a director of the Phelps Dodge Corp., Canada and Dominion Sugar Co. and the National City Bank of Cleveland.

In appointing Humphrey, whose corporation is the largest coal shipper to American ports and largest U.S. distributor of coal in Canada, Eisenhower followed the pattern of yesterday's appointment of General Motors president Charles E. Wilson, head of the nation's largest corporation to be Secretary of Defense.

The new appointments with those of John Foster Dulles as Secretary of State and Gov. Douglas McKay as Interior Secretary left unfilled the cabinet posts of commerce, labor and agriculture.

DETROIT.—Charles E. Wilson, Eisenhower's choice for Secretary of Defense, announced Friday he would accompany the President-elect on his trip to Korea.

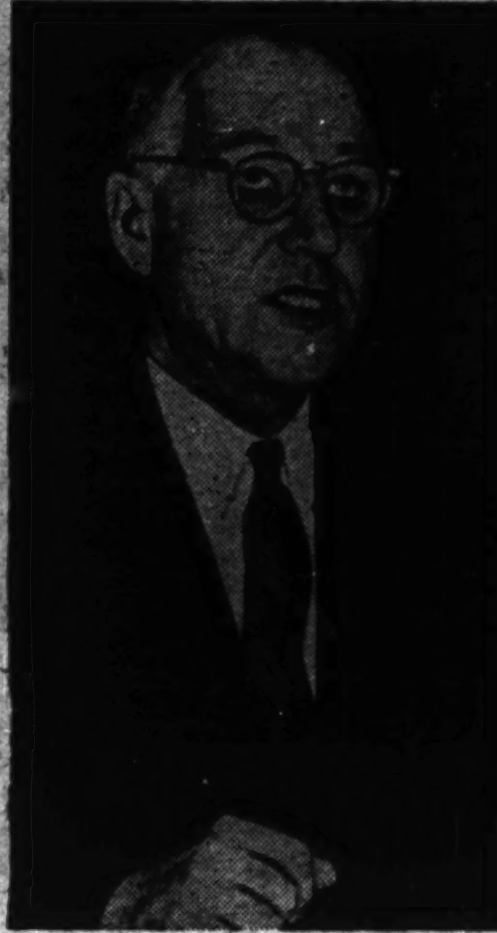
Court Bans Picketing in San Diego Case

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 21 (FP).—Labor continues to take a beating in the local courts.

Within a month after three AFL culinary union leaders were found guilty of conspiracy to commit illegal acts while seeking contracts with taverns and cafes, a superior judge slapped an anti-picketing injunction and a \$2,200 damage award on three AFL unions.

A paint-making and roofing concern, victor in the suit, requested the injunction and damages after locals of the Brotherhood of Painters and International Brotherhood of Teamsters established a picketline respected by the roofers union, which had a contract with the firm.

Union officials testified that the management had stalled in negotiations with the painters and teamsters since last July. Finally, with conditions at a stalemate, pickets were placed at the establishment.



HUMPHREY



BROWNELL

MARZANI URGES UNIONS JOIN IN AMNESTY DRIVE

Carl Marzani, treasurer of the National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, appealed Friday to leaders and members of the AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods to join in the fight for Christmas Amnesty for all Smith Act Victims.

Marzani, author of "We Can Be Friends" and a labor educator, himself served 18 months in federal prison on a frameup imposed because of his trade union and anti-fascist activities.

"From my personal experience I know that 18 months in prison is a long time—and 18 months is what these people have already served. I know what hardship those months mean for a wife and family. I have seen in my children's faces what their separation from their father meant."

"The imprisoned Communist leaders have been in jail since July 2, 1951. There is no reason why they should not be released. The best interests of the labor movement demands their freedom. It is time to re-establish that spirit in the labor movement that won freedom for Debs, Haywood, Tom Mooney and others."

A working conference will be

held by the committee Tuesday at the Hotel Brevort, Eighth St. and Fifth Ave., at 8 p.m. It will be chaired by Dr. Edward K. Basky, who will deliver a report on perspectives and tasks of the Christmas Amnesty drive.

Dr. Herbert Aptheker will speak on the historical background and struggle of the American labor movement in their numerous amnesty campaigns, many of which not only gained freedom for convicted and jailed political prisoners but also stopped further prosecutions.

Goldberg to Offer Resignation to CIO

WASHINGTON (FP).—CIO general counsel Arthur J. Goldberg said Friday he will hand in his resignation at the CIO convention opening Dec. 1 no matter who is elected to succeed the late president Philip Murray.

Goldberg's action was believed a matter of form to allow the incoming president opportunity to select his own man. Goldberg resigned as counsel of the United Steelworkers, but the resignation was rejected.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY RIPS CHOICE OF DULLES, WILSON

The Progressive Party, Friday attacked President-elect Eisenhower's appointment of John Foster Dulles as Secretary of State and Charles E. Wilson as Secretary of Defense as backtracking by Eisenhower on his pledge to halt the Korean war.

C. B. Baldwin, national secretary of the Progressive Party, declared:

"President-elect Eisenhower's appointment of John Foster Dulles and Charles E. Wilson to the two most important posts in his coming administration is a danger signal for the American people. Mr. Dulles is probably the most hated exponent of the cold-war policy abroad, the architect of the Japanese peace treaty and the author of the 'liberation' doctrine which would expand the Korean war into a devastating world war."

"Only a strong and insistent demand by the American people of all ranks can now make General

Eisenhower live up to his commitments to bring about peace in Korea."

"Mr. Wilson's appointment means that General Motors, the biggest war contractor, will run the defense program and dominate domestic policy. His appointment is all the more brazen when we consider that only the day before the government opened its long-delayed anti-trust case against the duPonts, controlling interest in General Motors which Mr. Wilson heads."

"Mr. Wilson's appointment means clear sailing for the monopolists who have made the defense program a pork-barrel of their own. Small business and the body of American consumers as well as labor must rally before the next Congress meets to fight off the greedy hands that have now been placed at the decisive controls of the American budget, the defense program."

Harvester Showed Need Of Labor Strike Unity

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

THE HARVESTER WORKERS have something to say to all of American labor, simply this: No union, no section of labor-fighting alone is safe any longer.

Thirty thousand UE Harvester workers returned to their jobs this week after a bitter and exhausting 12-week strike. The company had forced on them a wage-cutting contract in exchange for their old one. The best the workers could say was that they had saved their union.

The Harvester company had taken a \$60 million profit loss (most of which could be charged off of its taxes). But it had put into effect what was clearly the new strategy of the National Association of Manufacturers.

In the year 1952, this company had taken on in succession the three unions among which its chain is divided. First came the AFL in Milwaukee, beaten down in the course of a nine-week strike. Then, the UAW-CIO in Melrose Park, forced to accept the wage-cutting program against which the local, with little aid from the international union, had carried on a ten-week strike.

The company was then ready for the most militant of the unions in Harvester, the UE. There was no choice for the UE but to strike on Aug. 21, when the company staged what was, in effect, a lock-out. Harvester refused to renew the contract which expired on that date and announced, also on that date, sweeping wage cuts.

Twelve weeks later, there was no choice for the union but to return to work—to carry out a calculated retreat in order to return to the shop as a union, intact, militant and ready for a new stage in this bitter struggle.

A union leader this week described the strike as "the most vicious Taft-Hartley union-smashing drive ever conceived."

Harvester used all the standard strikebreaking devices, renewed some old ones dating back to 1886, and invented some brand new ones.

A lesser union would have been torn to bits by the savagery of this attack. What saved the UE at Harvester was the militancy of the workers, the extraordinary unity of Negro and white.

It is estimated here that the strike could have been won. It could have been won even in the face of the war drive, the red-baiting war hysteria, the Taft-Hartley Act, the collusion with the company of federal, state and local agencies and all of the other advantages of the war economy on which the company based itself.

The essential ingredient for victory was unity. But when the UE asked for a united strategy of all unions in Harvester, this call went unheeded. Although some remarkable demonstrations of rank and file unity took place in the course of the strike across union lines, these remained only samples of what genuine unity might have achieved.

But the facts are that two back-stabbing raids were carried on against the UE at critical points in the strike. And the top officials of AFL and CIO unions turned a deaf ear to evidence that the crucial Harvester strike was of profound importance to all of labor.

The UE at Harvester is now a union made battle-wise by one of the most ferocious struggles of this era. It is a union in which illusions have largely disappeared about the nature of reaction in this period of the war drive. UE in Harvester is united and intent on the battles which inevitably lie ahead.



AFRICAN PEOPLE are rounded up by armed troops in Kenya as British colonial authorities continue the drive against the African independence movement. Thousands of other prisoners are held in barbed wire stockades and jails.

Africa's Independence Struggles Date to First European Invasion

"A WONDERFUL FUTURE awaits Afrikanerdom. Germany will want a government sympathetic to itself. The Nationalist Party can fill that role."

Daniel Francois Malan, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, made that statement in 1942, six years before his party went into power after an election in which more than a half-million South Africans voted against him and only about 400,000 voted for him. The greatest bulk of South Africa's population, eight million native black Africans, are without franchise. In fact, the only section of the non-European population which is permitted to vote, are 50,000 Cape Coloureds, who may vote only for white representatives.

And significantly, today it is primarily the strength of these eight million black Africans, which dictates that Malan's promise to the Boers of the "wonderful future" for a pro-fascist Afrikanerdom will never come. For these are the people who have today united with over a million Indians in a great national movement to break the unjust jimcrow laws of the land, in their Campaigns of Defiance of Un-Just Laws, under the leadership of the African National Congress and Indian National Congress.

The Bechuana (who live primarily in the protectorate of Bechuana-land) the Zulu-Xosa, the Tembu, the Pondo and the Matabele comprise "the Bantu" who began their fight against European domination in the 17th century. Included among them are the descendants of one hundred Zulu tribes who were united into a nation in the late nineteenth century, by the famous military genius and Chief of the Zulhus, Chaka.

Today in South Africa, the Boers celebrate "Dingaan's Day" in honor of the defeat of Dingaan, brother and successor of Chaka who led his people against the Boers when from the pressure of the British in the South they made the great Trek in 1838 into what was Ama-Xosa (Zulu) territory. Hundreds upon hundreds of Boers were killed and the Boer invasion was temporarily halted. But it was the assegai (long spear) against gunpowder, and the Zulhus succumbed to the Boers and the founding of the Orange Free State.

When the Union of South Africa was formed at the Convention of 1909 it united with two Dutch states, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State with the British Cape Colony. From the beginning

Rally for Africa Sunday, Nov. 30

Two distinguished Negro leaders, Paul Robeson and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois will speak next Sunday (Nov. 30) at a Harlem mass meeting to rally American support for the African peoples. The meeting, a Salute to South Africa, will be held at Rockland Palace, 155th St. and Eighth Ave., at 3 p.m. Tickets at \$1.50 are available at the United Citizens Committee for Solidarity with South African Resistance, 59 W. 125th St.

the native peoples were ignored. They were given no guarantee of human rights, and were denied franchise.

That was 1909, today all the world is watching exactly these people who in their efforts to break their oppression threaten one of the most important areas in world imperialism.

The land and its resources and the welfare of its people are tied up in the interests of countless U.S. monopolies including: the Texas Oil Co., Union Carbide and Carbon Corp., Standard Oil, Socony Vacuum, the Aluminum Co. of America, Ford, General Motors, Chrysler and

(Continued on Page 7)

Behind-the-Scenes Struggle Goes on For Murray's Post

(See George Morris' column—World of Labor—on page 2 of the Magazine Section.)

By GEORGE MORRIS

INTENSE behind-the-scenes activity continued through the week on efforts among CIO leaders to agree on a successor as Philip Murray was buried on a hillside overlooking castle Shannon, Pa.

They have until next Friday to come to an agreement or the issue may come on the floor of the CIO convention starting in Atlantic City Dec. 1.

Jacob Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has assumed the role of "peacemaker" with his efforts mainly centered on getting withdrawal of either Allan S. Haywood, who as executive vice-president was generally regarded as "crown prince," or Walter Reuther the very ambitious president of the United Automobile Workers.

SO SHARP is the division between these two main contenders that when the CIO's general executive board met last Friday, following Murray's funeral, nothing of importance was transacted beyond a formal approval of a recommendation to postpone the convention and transfer it to Atlantic City. No one was even able to assume the authority to preside over the meeting.

The steel union's board, on the following day, agreed on David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer, to serve as acting president until the union's referendum election Feb. 10. It was announced that an agreement was reached to recommend to the membership the election of McDonald as president; retain James Thimmes as vice-president and elevate I. W. Abel, now regional director in Canton, Ohio, to the secretary-treasurer ship. Whether the top group is really united on the proposal and no other candidates of their ranks would enter the field, was not yet certain, however. The locals are currently nominating.

STILL UNCERTAIN was the role of some "strong men" in the picture, especially of director Joe Germano of Region 31, the union's largest district. There is also a possibility that locals may press for a steelworker for the high office. McDonald does not come from a steel mill. He is a graduate of the Carnegie Tech drama school and was about to take a Warner Brothers post as assistant screen director, when Murray convinced

him to continue as secretary-treasurer at \$12,000 (now \$25,000) a year. That the forces who wanted Thimmes had to be somewhat appeased to accept the deal, was evident in McDonald's announcement that he will support at the CIO convention the election of Thimmes to the CIO's vice-presidency. Ordinarily it is the president of the CIO affiliate who gets the post. Haywood represented the steel union as V.P. until now, but the union is supporting him for the presidency.

MOST BUSINESS SOURCES seem to be betting on Reuther. Business Week in its current issue, recalls that Reuther was "an admirer of the Soviets," but added that "General Motors was a vital element in his education. He had been director of UAW's GM division for years before he became president."

"It taught him to have some respect for business enterprise and to be a little afraid of a management that knew what it was doing and would fight for it," said the magazine. "Until he became UAW's chief bargainer with GM he had the usual intellectual's contempt for business executives."

The magazine was fearful, however, that Reuther's ADA "impulses" may restrain his "cooperation with the new Republican administration."

The absence of leadership and the difficulty to agree on a successor, only added to the CIO's difficulties as labor generally faces a tough period. At this moment it seems doubtful whether anyone in the CIO's top is seriously thinking of policy.

THERE HAS YET been no authoritative word from the CIO on the reason for the Eisenhower's victory and what labor's perspective should be as an "unfriendly" Republican era gets under way. The CIO made public the report Murray prepared two weeks before the election for delivery at the convention originally scheduled for Nov. 17. That report couldn't deal with the election. Its general tone was one of confidence in a Stevenson victory and a restatement of the old policies—foreign and domestic—as though nothing happened. But will the CIO now rubber stamp its old foreign policy resolutions in face of the repudiation of those policies at the polls?

In one respect Murray suggested a step ahead. He noted the complete breakdown of price con-

(Continued on Page 6)

Three in St. Louis Still Held in King's Ransom Bail of \$30,000

ST. LOUIS, Mo.

THREE WORKING PEOPLE are being held in jail here for a "king's ransom" of \$30,000.

They are three of the five Missouri people indicted under the Smith Act—James Forest, Marcus "Al" Murphy and Robert Manowitz.

They began their third month in the St. Louis city jail last week under bail which the court knew they could not furnish. Federal prosecutor George L. Robertson enjoyed himself jibing that they could supply "some of that Moscow gold" if they really wanted to get out.

But while the court has turned a deaf ear to the pleas of the wives and children of these imprisoned men, the case has begun to draw

widespread attention.

IN AN EDITORIAL the St. Louis Post-Dispatch made it clear that the setting of excessive bail was a vindictive act, violating the most elementary civil liberties of people have not even been tried.

IN ADDITION to the vindictiveness of the court, the defense pointed to deeper-going reasons for the continued imprisonment of the three.

This has become U. S. Attorney Robertson's means for assuring himself that the Smith Act victims will come to trial without adequate legal defense.

The prosecution knows that the defendants in this case have been unable thus far to get suitable lawyers. Although scores of law

offices here have been canvassed, the hysteria surrounding the case has been such that lawyers have refused to serve.

JUDGE HARPER told the defendants that since they do not have \$30,000 bail and no lawyers, he would appoint a lawyer and order the case to a speedy trial.

The St. Louis Emergency Defense Committee charged that such an action "would destroy even the semblance of a fair trial and turn this into a kangaroo court."

Defense funds and messages to the imprisoned St. Louis men can be sent to the committee's chairman, Brockman Schumacher, at Box 431, Wellston Station, St. Louis, Mo.

Election Gains Point Up Need for Greater Negro Representation

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE REPRESENTATIVES of Negroes in legislatures throughout the United States jumped from 37 legislators in 12 states, in 1948, to 50 in 19 states in the 1952 elections, a comparative study shows. Included in the 50 are two U. S. Representatives.

This represents the highest point since Reconstruction in the drive for more elective offices by the Negro people. Back in 1940 there were only 20 Negroes holding state legislative offices, and the figures show a steady climb as the campaign for representation gathered momentum. So that as the demand for civil rights legislation became more insistent, the Negro voters backed up this demand with those for the nomination and election of Negroes.

NEGRO NEWSPAPERS all agree that the Negro voters supported the Democratic Party in the recent elections on the basis of the party's civil rights promises and the voters' fear of depression under the Republicans. And they

also point out that along with this Negro communities used their votes to overcome the Republican sweep and elect Negroes to office.

There have been two Negro Congressmen in Washington since 1939, and although there were attempts in a number of states to send additional Negroes to the national capital, none were successful. In the matter of State Senators the voters chalked up a slight gain. Behind Julius A. Archibald, in New York, they cracked the 163-year lily-white State Senate to bring the total of Negro State Senators to five. Four states—Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio—have had Negro State Senators. Illinois lost its Negro State Senator, though, but Michigan, in sending Mrs. Cora Brown, the first Negro woman State Senator, to the legislature, kept the figure of four where it was. But the Illinois loss points up the need for a continuing fight.

Pennsylvania raised its total of six Negroes in the legislature in

1948 to eight in 1952, but Ohio lost two of its four Negro legislators since 1946, and Missouri lost a legislator during the six-year period. But Michigan picked up two in the same period, and Indiana picked up three.

At no time since the Civil War have so many Negroes run for office, North and South, as in the 1952 Presidential elections. The drive was national in scope and participated in by a coalition of voters representatives of all parties. A significant spur to the movement was given by the Communist leader P. E. Perry whose articles on the subject were published in a widely distributed pamphlet.

Indications are that the drive will continue for more Negroes since the present crop of fifty legislators represents only a fractional percentage of the offices and Negroes represent ten percent of the population. This would mean that there should be at least 43 Negro Congressmen and hundreds of state legislators.

Attacks on Foreign-Born Peril Rights of All in U.S.

SIX YEARS AGO, the Justice Department decided that once again the foreign born were to become the scapegoats of an ignoble experiment—an experiment which would do away with constitutional guarantees and the provisions of the Bill of Rights.

A wave of anti-foreign born hysteria was whipped up and over the country there were a series of arrests in deportation proceedings against scores of non-citizens.

Non-citizens who had lived here from 15 to 50 years. Non-citizens whose contributions to making this country a better place in which to live could hardly be paralleled and certainly more excelled.

The stage for these arrests had been carefully prepared. In 1940, there was passed the Alien Registration Act of 1940. But as the experiment was designed to abridge the rights of the American people—native born as well as foreign born, so the law was carefully prepared whereby "dangerous" native born Americans as well as "dangerous" foreign born Americans would be included.

TODAY, the Alien and Registration Act of 1940 can be seen for what it really is. It is now more commonly known as the Smith Act. The act under which five Communist Party leaders have been jailed—and under which more than 82 leading Communists are under trial.

Today, more than 275 non-citizens have been arrested in deportation proceedings under provisions of this law and its more reactionary successor, the McCarran Act.

But on Dec. 24, 1952, as the Walter-McCarran law goes into effect, the final prop will have been adjusted and the Justice Department will have repleated its stage to swing the deportation drive into full play. And as the rights of the foreign born are done away with, so will further encroachments be made upon the basic human and civil rights of all.

That is, unless the American people step onto this Justice Department stage and end its sordid drama.

THE American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been in the forefront of the struggle to defend the rights of the foreign born. Two weeks before the Walter-McCarran Law goes into effect it will convene a national conference to draw up a plan of action whereby the nationwide pro-

test against the law itself can be channeled.

But this conference which will be held on Dec. 13 and 14 in Detroit, Michigan, will have another purpose. It will seek to create the apparatus which will ensure that not one person victimized by the law is left undefended.

THE INTENT of the Justice Department to use the law in all its infamy can be readily seen. Even before its effective date, it is being used against nine non-citizens.

Under its provisions, the Attorney General has the right to cancel bail of non-citizens arrested in deportation proceedings and put them in jail.

That doesn't go into effect until Dec. 24. But eight non-citizens are held without bail on Ellis Island and one is held in prison at Crown Point, Indiana. Separated from families and children, relatives and friends.

All had been arrested in deportation proceedings. All had been freed on bail. And in every instance, without a warrant of arrest, the Justice Department ordered them to prison.

THESE EIGHT men and one woman have led constant battles in their trade unions. They fought to extend the hand of true democracy to all, regardless of race, creed, color, political belief or

country of origin. They mobilized their unions, neighbors, friends and organizations behind the effort to stamp out fascism abroad.

Today they are singled out as "dangerous" and "subversive" and are told they are to be exiled from this the only homeland they know. Here are brief biographical sketches of those currently denied bail:

Frank Borich, 53, a native of Yugoslavia, has been a resident of the United States for 38 years. Married to an American citizen, he is the father of twin daughters, who are college students. His struggles for higher wages and better working conditions charted his work for him and he became an organizer of coal miners. He has played a leading role in Croatian organizations.

Andrew Dmytrishyn, 60, a native of the Ukraine has been a resident of the United States for 37 years. He is a former organizer of the Ukrainian American Fraternal Union of the International Workers Order.

Paul Yuditch, 68, came to this country 42 years ago. A writer and journalist, he devoted his full time to writing about the struggles of Jewish Workers. He organized in Jewish communities and later became the labor editor of the Morning Freiheit. He is the father of two American-born sons, one of whom is a veteran of World War II.

Sam Milgrom, 47, has been a resident of the United States for 27 years. He is the National Executive Secretary of the International Workers Order.

MICHAEL NUKK, 43, a native of Estonia has been a resident of the U. S. for 19 years. Married to

(Continued on Page 6)

Conference to Map Amnesty Drive for Smith Act Victims

AMNESTY for political prisoners, victims of the Smith Act, will be the theme of a working conference in New York Tuesday. The conference is called by the National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, 799 Broadway, and includes a distinguished list of sponsors.

"Amnesty, the granting of freedom to political prisoners, is part of American history," the committee points out.

Many Presidents have extended amnesty in political cases because most Americans feel that political persecution has no place in our country.

"OUR HISTORY," the committee says, "shows that political prisoners have usually been a by-product of war-time hysteria. Today's political prisoners, persecuted under the thought-control provisions of the Smith Act, are no exception."

Five political prisoners, the Communist leaders sentenced under the first Smith Act trial in New York, have been in jail since July 2, 1951. And more and more people are being victimized, their number is growing. Trials are under way or in preparation in New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Detroit, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, Hawaii.

"Thus far," the Committee says, "most of today's political victims are leaders of the Communist Party. But next in line are spokesmen of labor, such as Harry Bridges, longshore leaders in Hawaii, and auto union members in Detroit, all of whom face the threat of prison terms. Peace advocates, Negro leaders who demand full citizenship, Puerto Ricans who demand independence, farm and cooperative leaders who show militancy are in the line of fire."

Tuesday night's conference will be held at the Hotel Brevoort, 8th St. and 5th Ave.

The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 25 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone AL 4-1234. Cable Address: "The Worker," New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dorman; Secretary-Treasurer — Charles J. Hendley		
(Editor: Mackintosh, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)		
SUBSCRIPTION RATES		
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	3 Months	\$4.75
DAILY WORKER	3 Months	\$2.00
THE WORKER	3 Months	\$2.00
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	6 Months	\$8.00
DAILY WORKER	6 Months	\$3.50
THE WORKER	6 Months	\$3.50
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	1 Year	\$14.00
DAILY WORKER	1 Year	\$7.00
THE WORKER	1 Year	\$7.00

THANKSGIVING DAY

THANKSGIVING IS A family reunion day—at least it is supposed to be, and what people want it to be.

But the men who run our country certainly have been doing all in their power to turn Thanksgiving into a day of hypocrisies and sorrow for millions.

The men in Washington refuse to let our GIs come back home to their beloved ones by ordering a cease-fire now. Thanksgiving is a bitter day for the mother and father, for the sweetheart and wife, whose GI is not at home for good.

And what of the hundreds of families who have heard the knock on the door as the FBI and immigration police break in with deportation papers, arrests without bail, and other persecutions? The Department of Justice makes a mockery of Thanksgiving Day with its attacks on families, dividing fathers from children, husbands from wives solely because they have dared to have "subversive" thoughts. These thoughts are the desire for peace, militancy in the organizing of the trade unions, and devotion in some cases to the great ideals of Marxian Socialism.

TO MAKE THANKSGIVING meaningful to the ordinary families of America, we have got to challenge the enemies of our heritage and win it for the people.

We have got to demand a halt to the breaking up of families for political reasons; amnesty for the political prisoners now in jail under the Smith Act, heroic, patriotic men like Gene Dennis, Gus Hall, Ben Davis, John Gates, Jack Stachel, Irving Potash, John Williamson and Carl Winters; heroes like Steve Nelson and the scores of others being framed for their political opinions. 'Amnesty by Christmas' will be spurred by the Amnesty Conference in New York City Tuesday.

How can we forget the valiant and pure-hearted Rosenbergs, Julius and Ethel, facing the horror of the electric chair on a frame-up so gross and coarse that it surpasses in some ways the Dreyfus case, the gruesome Tom Mooney, Sacco and Vanzetti and Scottsboro frame-ups. What kind of Thanksgiving are the cruel authorities giving them as they prepare to execute them for a fantastic "crime" for which there is not one iota of evidence, and which has never before in our history been punished by death in peacetime.

WE WILL NOT PERMIT the war-hungry men to defile our Thanksgiving or to destroy it with their heartlessness and greed.

We will give thanks for the strength of the people, of the working class, in our land and in all lands, especially in the lands where the working class and the people have now become their own rulers, the owners of the national industry.

We will give thanks for the rising power of the peace movement in the world, of the calm and powerful peace policy of the great Socialist USSR led by Stalin. We will note with thanksgiving the pride and power of the Negro people in the USA, the ally of the working class in the fight for democracy.

The Thanksgiving spirit cannot live side by side with racism, with white supremacy, with hatred of the Asian peoples, with greed for war profits, higher prices and rents.

The Thanksgiving spirit is a spirit of people's struggle for gains achieved, and for greater people's triumphs to come.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

Foreign Born

(Continued from Page 5)

an American citizen, he is the father of two sons, 14 and 4. As editor of the Estonian newspaper, Vus Ulm, his has been an articulate voice in the fight for peace, democracy and progress.

Jack Schneider, 54, has been a resident of the U. S. for 31 years. In 1921, he started learning to be a fur cutter in New York's garment district. He plunged into union activity and the struggles against organized racketeering from which emerged the furriers union. Framed, jailed and beaten, his devotion to the workers and their struggles have won him their confidence and love. Married to an American citizen, he is the father of a daughter, who is a college student.

Joseph Siminoff, 52, has lived in the U. S. for 45 years. He is the father of three sons, all of whom are veterans of World War II. He has devoted his life to the cause of unionism and better conditions for working men and women. A former organizer for the taxi union, he is well known for his work within the progressive movement.

Harry Yaris, 42, is the father of one son and is married to an American citizen. Formerly a trade union organizer, he is a veteran of World War II.

Katherine Hyndman currently being held without bail in a county jail in Crown Point, Ind., brings to nine the number of non-citizens who have had bail cancelled in their deportation cases. Mrs. Hyndman, a resident of Gary, Ind., is married to an American citizen. Brought here from Yugoslavia when she was six years old, she has been a militant fighter in the cause of civil and human rights.

THE American Committee maintains there can not be a denial of rights to the foreign born without at the same time a de-

struction of the rights of all. It has pointed out that the Dec. 13 and 14 National Conference to Protect the Rights of Foreign Born Americans will be a decisive step toward preserving the democratic and constitutional rights of the whole of the American people.

THE CIO

(Continued from Page 4)

trols and added: "The basis for maintaining wage controls under these conditions at present no longer exist."

THE CIO CONVENTION will most likely follow Murray's position and call for an end of the wage freeze — which would call for a boycott of the Wage Stabilization Board.

That position was already taken by the United Mine Workers and some other unions, with the AFL luke-warm to continued cooperation with the WSB. But how well is labor fixed on protecting its wage standards even if controls are scrapped?

Sen. Robert Taft, according to the Wall Street Journal, is already busy drafting new anti-labor legislation in the form of amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law. Those amendments fall in two categories—small changes to appease some sections of labor leadership, for the GOP does seek a "labor base," and some drastic provisions designed to bind more chains around unions. He is known to favor especially a ban on industry-wide strikes and bargaining. Taft will head the Senate's Labor Committee.

THERE ARE STILL no signs of any coordinated effort in the divided labor movement to meet the next Congress. While some union leaders have expressed fear of what may be in store, no strong voice has as yet suggested a joint body of all labor — a body that was formed and functioned for a while as labor's "clearing house" for support of the Korea war and Truman's war mobilization policy. There is as yet no haste to form a joint body to defend the labor movement.

Furriers Protest Arrest in France Of Union Leader

A protest by the organized fur dressers and dyers of New York has been sent to the French Embassy here against the arrest in France of Alain Le Leap, general secretary of the French Trade Union Center (CGT). The protest was sent by the executive boards of locals 61, 64, 80, 85, 88, 150 and 165, representing 6,500 members of the Joint Beard-Fur Dressers and Dyers Unions.

"The arrest of brother Le Leap," said the letter, signed by Leon Straus, executive secretary, "is a clear violation of trade union and democratic rights of the French workers. As such—and particularly because it seeks to silence the voices for peace—it endangers the rights of trade unionists and working people everywhere."

Elizabeth Flynn

(Continued from Page 1)

tarian revolution," he remarked. Miss Flynn replied: "Those words are not there. But they are covered by the word 'socialism.'"

Marks inquired if persons not familiar with Marxism-Leninism could tell if "the U. S. Constitution advocates the dictatorship of the proletariat."

There was laughter in the courtroom as Miss Flynn reminded the prosecutor he had mentioned the U. S. Constitution.

"It does not," she said. "History will tell, however. It may advocate the dictatorship of the proletariat in the future."

Mark quickly shifted to another line of questioning.

"Is it a fact, Miss Flynn, that the Supreme Court in the Schneiderman case did not specifically decide if the Communist Party advocated overthrow of the government by force and violence?" he asked.

"I don't know the whole import of the decision in the Schneiderman case," she answered. "But I do know we considered the Supreme Court gave a favorable decision in that it did not cancel the citizenship of Mr. Schneiderman."

She cited the court's majority opinion in the case of California Communist leader William Schneiderman which said, "A tenable conclusion from the foregoing is that the party in 1927 (when Schneiderman became a citizen) desired to achieve its purpose by peaceful and democratic means."

Marks handed the witness a copy of the U. S. report containing the Schneiderman decision.

"It contains the two paragraphs adopted by the Communist Party as correctly applying to the party," she told the court.

Marks then pointed to another section of the report and asked Miss Flynn to read it aloud. It stated the court did not doubt a reasonable man could conclude, as the district court did, that the party in 1927 advocated overthrow of the government.

But when Miss Flynn turned the page and began to read the next sentence, which stated that there was no evidence to support this conclusion, Marks shouted: "That's the end of the page." He grabbed the book from Miss Flynn and said he wanted no more reading of the report.

The questions and answers came thick and fast.

Q. Did the Communist Party teach from 1945 to 1951 it would be impossible to establish socialism in the U. S. without replacing the capitalist state with a new kind of state?

A. Yes, the socialist state.

Q. Did the Communist Party teach the bourgeois state was a state of class domination?

A. Yes, the capitalist state is dominated by capitalists.

Q. That the present administration represents capitalists?

A. Yes, the present administration represents capitalists.

Q. Does the Communist Party teach the dictatorship of the proletariat is a state in transition?

A. Yes.

Q. Isn't the socialist state a state of oppression?

A. The socialist state is not an organ of oppression. . . . It is an organ to end oppression. In it the bourgeoisie will be deprived of the power to oppress others.

Q. Is it a fact that the present government of the United States is a capitalist government?

A. The present government of the United States is a capitalist government, an instrument of oppression of the workers, the Negro people. . . .

Q. Does the Communist Party advocate overthrow of the bourgeoisie?

A. The Communist Party advocates abolition of the bourgeois system. . . . Overthrow doesn't necessarily mean force and violence. My definition of overthrow means to end control of a particular form of government by another form of control.

Q. You say it doesn't necessarily

FLAXER INDICTED AGAIN ON DISMISSED CHARGE

WASHINGTON.—Abram Flaxer, president of the United Public Workers, freed earlier this week from the charge of refusing to hand over the union's membership rolls to the Senate's McCarran Committee, was yesterday reindicted on two counts covering the very same charge.

The charge had been dismissed

on the ground that the indictment did not specify clearly the purpose for which the membership records were wanted. The new two-count indictment returned by a Federal grand jury covered Flaxer's refusal to turn over the rolls of those in federal employ and of those employed in state and city posts.

ONLY 3 MORE WEEKS UNTIL ANNUAL LABOR BAZAAR

With three weeks to go, the Annual Labor Bazaar scheduled to be held Dec. 11, 12, 13 and 14 at the St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St., is shaping up as "New York's biggest and best buy."

Thousands of bargain items produced by skilled labor will be available at more than 75 bazaar booths. Merchandise of outstanding quality and style-setting design will include children's wear, women's wear, men's wear, furs, furniture, toys, leather goods, shoes, jewelry, plastics, drugs, electrical appliances and other articles.

Proceeds of the bazaar will be used by the American Labor Party in its fight to combat anti-Semitism.

Free Concert in Bronx Nov. 29

Local 802, American Federation of Musicians and the Music Performance Trust Fund of the Recording Industry will present the last in a series of free Youth concerts at the Walton High School, Bronx on Nov. 29 at 2:30 p.m.

The symphony orchestra is under the direction of David Mendoza and the violin soloist is Max Pollikoff.

mean force and violence?

A. Yes, that's right.

Q. Has the Communist Party in the U. S. advocated overthrow of the rule of the 'bourgeois government'?

A. Not according to your definition. . . . It advocated change, establishment of new power. But I'll not subscribe to your definition. . . . I'm not willing to adopt the word "overthrow."

Miss Flynn is scheduled to begin her 29th day on the witness stand and her ninth under cross-examination Monday, 10:30 a.m.

what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "Chapayev"—humor, superb dramatic power of the famed peasant leader. Friday, Saturday and Sunday—continuous shows starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.
"COME TO BENEFIT DINNER for the Rosenberg and Morton Sobell—Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22, at Cathay House, 2889 Broadway (upstairs). Speakers: Dr. Clemens, Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum. Reading of poem by Mrs. Mildred Burgum. Entertainment.

Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "Chapayev"—humor, superb dramatic power of the famed peasant leader. Friday, Saturday and Sunday—continuous shows starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.
"HAITIAN-AMERICAN ARTISTS Society's Thanksgiving Party. Sat., Nov. 22, 10:30 p.m. at 31 W. 4th St. past Wash. Square. Haitian music, food, entertainment at 1:30 a.m. Haitian Folk Songs, and dances, drum solo, etc. Don't miss it. Donation 75c.

Manhattan
AUTUMN BALL AND CONCERT — by Tchikowsky Club. Joyce Robeson—American Concert Singer, Chao-Li Dances of New China, David Tulchinnoff, Russian Basso. Admission in advance \$1.25, at the door \$1.50 at Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41st St. Dance Orchestra.

Manhattan
YOUR "40c Dollar" will be worth a \$1 at the Civil Rights Congress "Holiday Bazaar." This Saturday and Sunday at 77 Fifth Ave. from noon to 12 p.m. Both days, gifts, clothing, houseware, toys, original paintings, excellent meals (knishes, turkey and gefilte fish) served. Auspices: Civil Rights Congress.

Manhattan
COME TO A CANDLELIGHT PARTY with Betty Sanders and other entertainment on Sat., Nov. 22. Also there'll be dancing and fun and fine foods to eat at the place where people are really having a fine time—the Lounge at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr. \$1.

Queens
CARNIVAL FOR PEACE—film—dance, folk singer, plus guest artists. Dancing and refreshments. Contr. \$1.25—Sat., Nov. 22—8:30 p.m. at Duo-Art Academy, 107-50 Queens Blvd. (Ind. Subway, 71st St. and Continental Ave. Station).

SUNDAY

Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "Chapayev"—humor, superb dramatic power of the famed peasant leader. Friday, Saturday and Sunday—continuous shows starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.
"COME TO BENEFIT DINNER for the Rosenberg and Morton Sobell—Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22, at Cathay House, 2889 Broadway (upstairs). Speakers: Dr. Clemens, Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum. Reading of poem by Mrs. Mildred Burgum. Entertainment.

Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "Chapayev"—humor, superb dramatic power of the famed peasant leader. Friday, Saturday and Sunday—continuous shows starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.
"HAITIAN-AMERICAN ARTISTS Society's Thanksgiving Party. Sat., Nov. 22, 10:30 p.m. at 31 W. 4th St. past Wash. Square. Haitian music, food, entertainment at 1:30 a.m. Haitian Folk Songs, and dances, drum solo, etc. Don't miss it. Donation 75c.

Manhattan
AUTUMN BALL AND CONCERT — by Tchikowsky Club. Joyce Robeson—American Concert Singer, Chao-Li Dances of New China, David Tulchinnoff, Russian Basso. Admission in advance \$1.25, at the door \$1.50 at Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41st St. Dance Orchestra.

Manhattan
YOUR "40c Dollar" will be worth a \$1 at the Civil Rights Congress "Holiday Bazaar." This Saturday and Sunday at 77 Fifth Ave. from noon to 12 p.m. Both days, gifts, clothing, houseware, toys, original paintings, excellent meals (knishes, turkey and gefilte fish) served. Auspices: Civil Rights Congress.

Manhattan
COME TO A CANDLELIGHT PARTY with Betty Sanders and other entertainment on Sat., Nov. 22. Also there'll be dancing and fun and fine foods to eat at the place where people are really having a fine time—the Lounge at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr. \$1.

Queens
CARNIVAL FOR PEACE—film—dance, folk singer, plus guest artists. Dancing and refreshments. Contr. \$1.25—Sat., Nov. 22—8:30 p.m. at Duo-Art Academy, 107-50 Queens Blvd. (Ind. Subway, 71st St. and Continental Ave. Station).

HOPE FOYE

says:

I'll be doing my shopping at the . . .



Holiday Bazaar

Nov. 21, 22, 23

Fri. 4-12 P.M.

Sat. Noon—12 P.M.

Sun. Noon—11 P.M.

77 FIFTH AVE., N.Y.

(near 10th St.)

UNUSUAL BARGAINS

ART SALE—Du Prey, Gropper, White, Gottlieb, others

EXCELLENT MEALS
gefilte fish, knishes, turkey

Auspices: Civil Rights Congress

BOOKS MAKE FINE GIFTS

A Documentary History of the Jews in the United States—By M. Schappes \$6.00—Now \$4.00

Black Reconstruction—By W. E. B. DuBois 9.00

American Trade Unionism—By W. Z. Foster 2.85

History of the Labor Movement in the U.S.—By P. S. Foner 3.75

Ireland Her Own—By T. A. Jackson 3.75

A Big Selection of Children's Books —

Holiday Greeting Cards, Peace Calendars

WORKERS BOOKSHOP

50 East 13th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Write for Our New Catalogue

Open to 7 P.M.

Please add 10 cents a volume for postage

JOHN'S RESTAURANT The best and largest selection of Italian-American food. All kinds of cocktails, Italian-American music. Open 100 past midnight. 300 East 13th Street, NYC. Phone 5-0000—1000, 1000, 1000

Need Folding Chairs

The Amnesty Committee to free Ben Davis is in need of 20 folding chairs for its hall at 217 W. 125th St., Room 208, the committee stated Friday.

The committee asks anyone with folding chairs to contribute to telephone it, MO 6-4100 or MO 6-4200.

RESORT

— Interracial —

Reservations still available

Four-Day Thanksgiving Weekend

Cultural • Dancing Programs • Nightly

Mark and Ray Dachinger Leads Norman

WRITE OR PHONE NOW: RIDGEFIELD (Conn.) 6-2548 N. Y. Office: AL 5-2308

Open all year around

DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING of Imported Linens

This Month and Save

Sale on now at STANLEY THEATRE

586 7th Ave.

A large selection of Table Cloths, Sets with Napkins, Kitchen Towels, Guest Towels, Pillow Cases in all colors and sizes.

Bring this coupon and you will get a 10% reduction on all items

Classified Ads

APARTMENT TO SHARE

WILL share my handsome downtown apt with woman, references or rent a room without use of apt. All modern conveniences. Write Box 410, The Worker.

APARTMENT TO RENT

APARTMENT for rent in Hoboken, N. J. Call HO 4-6492 between 1 and 8 p.m.

APARTMENT FOR SALE

5-ROOM APARTMENT for sale, with furniture, in quiet residential section. Call between 4 and 6 p.m. 1388 Clinton Ave., Apt 5A, Bronx.

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT

IN 5-ROOM APT.—Attractive room, kitchen, all privileges near transportation. Yours for \$10 a week, Box 111, The Worker.

HALL TO RENT

STUDIO HALL for rent, perfect for meetings, parties, movies, dances and lectures at 77 Fifth Ave., at 15th St. Tel. AL 5-9835.

OFFERED FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVE RUGS, 9 x 12. New and Used; also large stock carpets slightly used, red, green, blue, plain and figured; especially suitable for stairs, halls and foyers. \$2.00 and \$3.00 per yard. Broadway Carpet Service, 1951 Amsterdam Ave. N. Y. C. (at 157th St.)

APPLIANCES

FOR YOUR HOLIDAY SHOPPING—A FEW SUGGESTIONS LISTED BELOW

	VALUE	OUR PRICE
English Bicycle	\$69.95	\$49.95
Electric Train Set	63.45	31.95
Electric Blanket	29.95	24.95
Hair Dryer	8.95	5.75

AT SPECIAL PRICES

A COMPLETE LINE OF TOYS Standard Brand Distributors

143 4th Ave. (13th & 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS

MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA announces evening classes for beginners, adults and children. Instructions free to members. \$30 weekly dues. Non-profit organization. Write 106 E. 24 St., N.Y.C.

SERVICES

(Painting) PAINTING and decorating by Zeka Navarre 9-3344, BR 7-1451.

(Upholstery) OALL Hydraulic 9-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, refined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slip covered, reupholstered. Courteously attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE

JIMMIE & SPIKE'S Moving and Pickup Service, city, beach and country. UN 5-7915 and UN 4-7707.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded vans, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LD 4-7104.

MONUMENTS

WEISS MONUMENTAL WORKS

1410 WASHINGTON AVE.

Cor. 134th St., Bronx 24, N. Y.

Tel. JHanna 7-6042

Green

(Continued from Page 1)

unity, Green repeated his standard "come back to the house of labor" call and rejected the unity plea.

CONSERVATIVE OUTLOOK

Throughout his 28 years as president, Green was a staunch upholder of conservatism in the AFL, going even beyond Compters in that respect. He nursed a pathologic hatred of the Soviet Union, and seldom let up in his attacks upon the left in the American labor movement. He spoke for the controlling group of AFL unions based on his craft affiliates, and clung tightly to the narrow outlook of those leaders. He showed the most vigor in his entire career, first during the twenties and thirties in fighting left forces in the AFL, then in the thirties against the newly-rising CIO. He even wired a protest to General Motors because the corporation signed a contract with the CIO after a strike in 1937.

In recent years Green's leadership in the AFL was more formal than real. There was talk of his likely resignation at some midway point in his latest term.

Most talk has been of George Meany, the AFL's secretary-treasurer, as the likely successor. Meany has in effect been the AFL's leader. The situation in the AFL is not nearly like that now in the CIO, where hardly anyone is in sight who could command the authority Murray had. The AFL's top body has a number of "strong" men who may be in line for the post if agreement is not reached on Meany.

Everyone, But Everyone Is Coming to the CRC HOLIDAY BAZAAR

Don't miss it . . . See our ad on Page 8

HOLIDAY CARDS WORK FOR FRIENDSHIP, UNDERSTANDING & PEACE! Five exclusive designs, in colors, each with a message of world friendship—welcomed by all. Increase your list! Order NOW! Complete assortment with envelopes, \$1 for 10, \$2 for 25, \$3.75 for 50, \$6.50 for 100. American-Russian Institute, 161 Post St., San Francisco 4, Calif.

Hi-Fidelity Radio Phonographs

Vector Laboratories

217 Third Avenue • GR 3-7686

New York 3, N. Y.

Sales • Installation • Service

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

CARL JACK R. BRODSKY

All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.

799 Broadway GR 5-5826

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE

FRANK GIARAMITA

15 E. 7th St. GR 7-2457

near 2nd Ave. EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN

197 SECOND AVENUE

bet. 13 and 14 Sts. — GR 3-9444

Quality Chinese Food

Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs has learned.

The Committee, in a statement released here, charged that "transfer of Morton Sobell to Alcatraz now will prevent him from consulting with his lawyers at a time when they are preparing new legal motions."

The Rosenberg Committee also asked why "the prosecution wishes to send Sobell three thousand miles away from his wife and children to a prison for the most hardened, notorious criminals in the country." It pointed out that there are many federal prisons in the East in which Sobell can be confined.

Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, who for two years has played a major role in the campaign to win a new trial for her husband and Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, and is now a leading figure in the campaign to secure Executive Clemency for the Rosenbergs, said that the transfer of her husband to Alcatraz was the latest and severest step in a protracted effort by the government to torture her husband into "confessing to a crime he has never committed," and to make it impossible for her to continue her work on behalf of justice for Morton and the Rosenbergs.

The Rosenberg Committee asked for wires and letters to Attorney General James P. McGranery, Justice Department, Washington, D. C., urging his intervention to stop Sobell's transfer to Alcatraz.

Africa's

(Continued from Page 4)

Studebaker have expanded their plants and built new ones since 1946 when U.S. capital began to replace British investments and holdings in South Africa.

The cycle of imperialism is finding its inevitable end. In 1909, more than 91 percent of the African continent belonged to foreign interests. This is a mere statistic, the reality was the most intense subjugation, misery, starvation and humiliation for millions and millions of people. Today the nations of West Africa—Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Ghana (Gold Coast), and the U.S. colony of Liberia agitate more and more for self-government. The peoples of Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia are demanding complete independence. And in Kenya an angry militant Kikuyu people are rising to lead three million black Kenyans to freedom in what amounts to guerilla underground movements, and bold open marches like that made by a thousand Kikuyu women last week to rescue 500 Kikuyu men held in British prison compounds for their liberation activities.

Yes, the cycle of world monopoly and its stranglehold on great people is nearing its end. In Africa as in the whole world. Yesterday in Asia it was China, today in Af-

rica it is Egypt and West Africa, and Kenya and South Africa, tomorrow it shall be the Congo and Tanganyika and the Rhodesias, it shall be the whole continent of Africa and her great peoples stifling the bloody, brutal domination of the imperialists forever. Mr. Malan is a backward man, he could not know that history had decided against his dreams of horror, Africa belongs to the future.

Two New Soviet Films At Stanley Nov. 22

Two Soviet feature-length documentaries in color, "World Festival of Song and Dance" and "The Whale-Hunt" will have their American premiere at the Stanley Theatre this Saturday, Nov. 22.

"World Festival of Song and Dance" is a 90-minute program of folk songs and dances from 25 nations presented at the Third World Festival of Youth in Berlin last year. It was directed by Ivan Pivov.

"The Whale-Hunt" is an exciting film record of a Soviet whaling expedition in the Antarctic and the Aleutians.

Both films are being presented with English commentary and are being released in this country by Artkino Pictures.

THE CONTEST IS EXTENDED MORE TIME TO WORK ON YOUR GARMENT

MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful SEWING CONTEST—you make your own garment—for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

- 1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill Ends before Monday, Dec. 8.
- 2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
- 3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
- 4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, DEC. 22, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

PRIZES:

- 1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
- 2—A piece of suiting of your own choice.
- 3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
- 4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.

Panel of 5 Judges—2 Modiste, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE DAILY WORKER STAFF OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE ELIGIBLE, NOR ANY EMPLOYEE OF MILL END IMPORTS.

MILL END IMPORTS — 799 B'WAY — ROOM 206

A Note to All Progressives:

You said you were too busy to go to school until after the elections, so the Jefferson School has complied with your request and has arranged:

Special 5-Session Courses

Register and Attend Classes All Week

Take Advantage of This Opportunity!

Brochures can be obtained in the office of

Jefferson School of Social Science

575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16 St.) WA 9-1600

Save Your Money!

BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS TOYS

at the

TOY FAIR

all educator-selected, new standard toys

at REAL SAVINGS

TWO DAYS ONLY

Manhattan

Friday, Nov. 21

Saturday, Nov. 22

11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL

16th St. and 6th Ave.

Bronx

Friday, Nov. 21

Saturday, Nov. 22

11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

HUNGARIAN HOUSE

2141 Southern Blvd.

Brooklyn

Saturday, Dec. 6

Sunday, Dec. 7

11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

86-05 Bay Parkway

corner 86th St., Brooklyn

Sponsored by: Families of Smith Act Victims—to guarantee the minimum need of the imprisoned leaders

Biggest Auto Locals Urge Political Actions

By WILLIAM ALLAN

FLINT, Mich.

TWO OF THE BIGGEST locals of the CIO auto union have come forward with post-election programs and presented them to the union's international executive board for discussion at its next meeting.

The locals are Chevrolet 659 here which speaks for 20,000 union members, and Ford Local 600 in Dearborn which speaks for 67,000 auto workers.

The Chevrolet local reported the recent executive board discussions in the columns of "The Searchlight," the local's paper and in the local president's column by Tony O'Brien.

O'BRIEN WROTE that the choice before labor was to permit itself to be destroyed by the newly-elected Republicans or to fight. He said the Taft-Hartley Act will be extensively used as will the McCarran and Mundt Acts. The McCarran Act, he pointed out, denies a trial of any sort. He proposes a program on the economic and political fronts.

Unfortunately O'Brien leaves out of his column the people's de-

mands—of which the auto workers have been an articulate part—for a cease-fire in Korea.

SPEAKING for the local executive board he proposes that the following terms be inserted in the present contract with General Motors:

- The escalator clause to be included in the base wage rate; a 5-cent escalator float; a 6-cent improvement factor; taxes to be included in figuring the price index; \$200 a month pension premium; removal of the compulsory retirement clause; insurance to be paid at any time the employee has seniority; \$5000 minimum life insurance coverage; all costs of hospitalization and surgical care.

- Other contract changes: an annual guaranteed wage; 20 cents an hour wage increase; total pensions for 55 years or 25 years service, whichever comes first, and coverage for widows and orphans; a model fair employment practices clause; vacation pay for veterans; the union to have a voice in production standards; and full time committeemen.

Should the point be raised that the union cannot change the contract, O'Brien says the contract has already been changed 17 times.

It is also reported but not confirmed in Local 659's newspaper that the local is on record for new forms of political action and a new party, separate from the Republicans and Democrat.

IN DEARBORN, headquarters of the UAW's largest local, Ford 600, the 200-delegate General Council on Sunday, Nov. 9, went on record and sent as its opinion to the National CIO convention and the UAW International Executive Board the proposal for a Farmer Labor Party, separate from the GOP and Democrats and that the PAC should initiate the movement.

Members of the General Council took sharp issue with the policies of the International top officials in telling the workers what political channels they should go along.

BARGAINS, and more BARGAINS are waiting for you at the HOLIDAY BAZAAR See Page 6 for our ad

AMERICAN PREMIERE TODAY

AN ADVENTURE IN ENTERTAINMENT ALL MAGICOLOR PROGRAM

"WORLD FESTIVAL OF SONG and DANCE"

AMERICAN PREMIERE of Double-Treat Presentation

STANLEY

70 min. lat. 42 & 43 min.

A magnificent festival that will thrill every lover of folk song and dance. —David Platt, Daily Worker

The Whale Hunt

New York Speaks Out for

"PEACE ON EARTH"

Rally held by U. S. Sponsoring Comm. for Representation at the Vienna Congress of the Peoples for Peace

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10th at 8 P. M.

PALM GARDEN, 306 W. 52nd St.

Near 5th Ave.

Admission: \$1.00 incl. tax, reserved section \$2.00 incl. tax

Soak-the-Poor-Setup Is Cause Of Budget-Transit Crises

By MAX GORDON

Bedeveled by a governmental set-up designed to protect the pocketbooks of the rich, the New York City government faces its annual financial crisis, and the citizen faces the annual threat of fare and tax increases.

The city will have to find an estimated \$100,000,000 in new taxes, or cut expenses, to meet the 1953-54 budget. This does not include a \$40,000,000 expected deficit in the transit system.

To meet expense budget shortages, City Comptroller Lazarus Joseph has proposed cuts and consolidations in various departments, a real estate tax increase from 2 to 2½ percent of value, and restoration of the city's racing tax.

He has also asked for more state aid to take care of welfare costs.

EVEN if all this were done however—and the proposed cuts are bound to run up against politician resistance—it would not provide the money to build many schools and hospitals which the people need but are not getting under the present financial set-up.

To make up the expected transit deficit, both Mayor Impellitteri and Joseph have proposed a Transit Authority. Both have proposed a special transit tax on business along subway routes, and the Mayor has suggested, in addition, that 20 percent of the transit cost be borne by real estate.

They have declared that this scheme offers "at least the possibility" of avoiding a fare increase.

It offers no such thing. A Transit Authority, by requiring that the transit system be self-supporting, virtually guarantees that sooner or later fares will be increased, and not by a little bit.

THE TRANSIT Authority develops the idea of placing upon the straphangers the burden of maintaining the transit system, instead of making it solely the responsibility of the entire city, whose business and growth have depended on this system. Inevitably, this idea leads to fare increases.

The answer to the transit problem lies in making the cost of operating the system part of the general city expense, not in separating it further.

There will be no real solution to the city's financial needs, how-

ever, as long as the city must spend

the bulk of funds for schools, hospitals, welfare, etc. while it has no power to levy substantial taxes except on the masses of the people.

The city cannot tax big business. The state and federal governments can and do. The city is limited to real estate taxes, and certain special taxes—such as the sales tax—most of which hit the workingclass, small homeowners, lower middle class.

WITHIN the framework of the real estate tax, the city can undoubtedly raise more money by jacking up the assessments of the big business buildings, which pay far less in this tax than they should. There is, however, a limit to this.

But through the dodge of "home rule" over education, health, relief, recreation, etc., and through the limitation on local taxing powers, the big money crowd is relieved of much of the job of supplying the finances for schools, hospitals, various forms of welfare.

WHAT is involved, then, is not a struggle between New York and the state government, as it is generally put by supposed spokesmen of New York, but the issue of who is to pay the taxes—the rich who can afford them, or the poor who

cannot.

The long-term solution lies in a basic change in the tax structure so that the state and federal governments, which can tax big business and big incomes, shoulder the job of building schools, hospitals, etc., and use their taxing powers to do so, or in giving the city the power to levy taxes on big business and big incomes.

Meanwhile, the people of New York will have to pursue continuously the fight to wrest more aid from the state. They cannot successfully wage it if the issue is made New York City versus upstate. This covers up the real question of who is to pay the taxes. It alienates, rather than wins as allies, the people of the upstate cities and towns who find themselves in a situation similar to New York's.

THE HUGE AMOUNTS spent for war purposes by the federal government also point up the ability, and responsibility, of the federal government to pay for schools, hospitals, welfare costs without further tax burdens or

fare increases imposed upon the people of the city. This should encourage the struggle for federal aid to education, health and welfare, which has lagged in the last couple of years, particularly among progressive groups.

Salute To Fighters Against Racism In South Africa

Come One!

Come All!

Hear!

• PAUL ROBESON

• DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

See!

• Asadata Dafora and the Shogola Oloha Dance Group

• Alice Childress, scene from "Gold Through the Trees"

(Proceeds to help the South African Resistance Campaign)

SUNDAY, NOV. 30 — 3 P.M.

Rockland Palace

155 St. & 8th Ave., NYC

Admission \$1.20 (tax incl.)

Tickets on Sale: Freedom, 33 West 125th St.
Frederick Douglass Book Center, 341 W. 138th St.
Lee's Home Bakery, 2504 Seventh Avenue
Calyx Restaurant, 51 McDougal St.
Workmen Book Store, 35 East 12th St.
Jefferson School Book Store, 675 Sixth Ave.

Sponsored by United Citizens' Committee for Solidarity with South African Resistance.

\$1

HOOTENANNY & DANCE

Wed., Nov. 26 — Sat., Nov. 29

Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St.

Tix \$1.00 adv. (reserved), \$1.25 at door

Camp Unity Reunion Dance

10-piece orch. — Bob McFerrin — Hank Bernard — Geraldine Overstreet — Bob & Louise DeCormier — Joanne Kirsola

Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave.

Thanksgiving Eve, Wed., Nov. 26

\$1.00 in advance — \$1.25 at door (\$2.00 per box) (seats 20)

DON'T
be held up
by high prices!



DO shop
and **SAVE**

AT THE
Annual Labor Bazaar

Biggest & Best yet

Thousands of bargain items specially low priced because the skilled labor is donated.

Women's Wear • Giftware
Toys • Children's Wear
Electrical Appliances • Shoes
Furniture • Leather Goods
Men's Wear • Household
Articles • Textiles • and
lots more . . .

Restaurant • Dancing
Bar • Entertainment

ANNUAL LABOR BAZAAR Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14

St. Nicholas Arena
69 WEST 66th STREET

PROCEEDS: Combat anti-Semitism, Jewry, all forms of discrimination.
TICKETS: 50 cents—children free—at all ALP clubs, union offices and at the

Bazaar Office:

1 East 4th St. CR 7-6964

AMERICAN NATIONAL LABOR PARTY